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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1795.

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ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. XVI.

THE ſecond object of the ſeventh article, as ſtated in my laſt number, is, "compenſation to Britiſh citizens, for captures of their property within the limits and juriſdiction of the United States or elſewhere, by veſſels originally armed in our ports, *in the caſes in which the captured property having come within our power, there was a neglect to make reſtitution.*

This preciſe view of the thing ſtipulated, is calculated to place the whole ſubject at once before the mind in its true ſhape; to evince the reaſonableneſs of it, and to diſmiſs the objections which have been made, as being foreign to the real ſtate of the caſe. Theſe objections are in ſubſtance, that the compenſation promiſed, is of great and indefinite extent and amount; that an enormous expence is likely to be incurred; and that it is difficult to prove, that a neutral nation is under an obligation to go the lengths of the ſtipulations.

Theſe remarks obviouſly turn upon the ſuppoſition, erroneouſly entertained or diſingenuouſly affected, that compenſation is to be made for *all captures* within our limits or juriſdiction, or elſewhere, by veſſels originally armed in our ports where reſtitution has not, in fact, been made. Did the ſtipulation ſtand on this broad baſis, it would be juſtly liable to the criticiſm which has been applied to it.—But the truth is, that its baſis is far more narrow——that inſtead of extending to all thoſe captures, it is confined to the *particular caſes* of them only in which the captured property came, or was, after the capture, within our power ſo as to have admitted of reſtitution by us, but reſtitution was not made thro' the *omiſſion or neglect* of our government. It does not extend to a ſingle caſe where the property, if taken within our juriſdiction, was immediately carried out of our reach —— or where, if taken without our juriſdiction, it was never bro't within our reach—or where, if at any time within our reach, due means were employed without ſucceſs to effect reſtitution.

It will follow from this, that the caſes within the purview of the article muſt be very few—for, except with regard to three prizes, made in the firſt inſtance, where ſpecial conſiderations reſtrained the government from interpoſing, there has been a regular and conſtant effort of the executive, in which our courts have officiouſly co-operated, to reſtore prizes made within our juriſdiction, or by veſſels armed in our ports. The extent or amount, therefore, of the compenſation to be made, can by no poſſible means be conſiderable.

Let us, however, examine if the conſtruction I give to the clauſe be the true one.

It is in theſe words.—"It is agreed that to all ſuch caſes where *reſtitution* ſhall not have been made *agreeably* to the tenor of the letter of Mr. Jefferſon to Mr. Hammond, dated September 5th, 1793, a copy of which is annexed to this treaty, the complaints of the parties ſhall be and hereby are referred to the commiſſioners to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authoriſed and required to proceed in the like manner relative to theſe as to the other caſes committed to them, and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants in ſpecie, without deduction, the amount of ſuch ſums as ſhall be awarded to them reſpectively, &c."

The letter of Mr. Jefferſon, by this reference to it and its annexation to the treaty, is made virtually a part of the treaty. The caſes in which compenſation is promiſed, are expreſsly thoſe in which *reſtitution* has not been made *agreeably to the tenor of that letter.*

An analyſis of the letter will of courſe unfold the caſes intended.

1. It recapitulates an aſſurance before given, by a letter of the 7th Auguſt, to the Britiſh miniſter, that meaſures were taken for excluding from further aſylum in our ports, veſſels armed in them to cruize on nations with which we were at peace, and for the reſtoration of the prizes the Lovely Laſs, Prince William Henry, and the Jane of Dublin; *and that ſhould the meaſures of reſtitution fail in their effect, the Preſident conſidered it as incumbent on the United States to make compenſation for the veſſels.* Theſe veſſels have been captured by French privateers, originally armed in our ports, and had been afterwards *brought within our ports.*

2. It ſtates, that we are bound by our treaties with three of the belligerent nations, * by all the means in our power to protect and defend their veſſels and effects in our ports or waters, or on the ſeas near our ſhores, and to recover and reſtore the ſame to the right owners when taken from them, adding, that *if all the means in our power are uſed*, and fail in their effect, we are *not bound* by our treaties to make compenſation. It further ſtates, that though we have no ſimilar treaty with Great-Britain, it was the opinion of the Preſident, that we ſhould uſe towards that nation the ſame rule which was to govern us with thoſe other nations, and even to extend it to captures made on the high ſeas and *brought into our ports*, if done by veſſels which had been armed within them.

3. It then draws this concluſion, that having for particular reaſons *forbore to uſe all means in our power* for the reſtitution of the three veſſels mentioned in the letter of the 7th of Auguſt—The Preſident thought it incumbent upon the United States to make compenſation for them; and though nothing was ſaid in that letter of other veſſels taken *under like circumſtances* and *brought in* after the 5th of June, and before the date of that letter, yet when the *ſame forbearance* had taken place it was his opinion that *compenſation* would be *equally due*. The caſes then here deſcribed are thoſe in which illegal prizes are made, and *brought into our ports*, prior to the 7th of Auguſt, 1793, and in which we had *forbore to uſe all the means in our power* for reſtitution. Two characters are made eſſential to the caſes in which the compenſation is to be made; one, that the prizes *were brought within our ports*—the other, that we *forbore to uſe all the means in our power* to reſtore them.

4. The letter proceeds to obſerve, that as to the prizes made under the *ſame circumſtances* and *brought in* after the date of that letter, the Preſident had determined that *all the means in our power ſhould be uſed* for their reſtitution; that if *theſe failed*, as we ſhould not be bound to make compenſation to the other powers in the analogus caſe, he did *not mean to give an opinion that it ought to be done to Great-Britain.* But ſtill if any caſes ſhall ariſe ſubſequent to that date, *the circumſtances of which ſhall place them on a ſimilar ground with thoſe before it*, the Preſident would think compenſation incumbent on the United States. The additional caſes of which an expectation of compenſation is given in this part of the letter, muſt ſtand on *ſimilar ground with thoſe before deſcribed* —that is they muſt be characteriſed by the two circumſtances of a *bringing within our ports* and a *neglect to uſe all the means in our power* for their reſtitution. Every where the idea of compenſation is negatived, where the prizes have not come within our power, or where we have not forborne to uſe the proper means to reſtore them.

The reſidue of the letter merely contains ſuggeſtions for giving effect to the foregoing aſſurances.

This analyſis leaves no doubt that the true conſtruction is ſuch as I have ſtated. Can there be any greater doubt that the expectations given by the Preſident in the firſt inſtance, and which have been only ratified by the treaty, were in themſelves proper, and have been properly ratified?

The law of nations, as dictated by reaſon, is received and practiſed upon among nations, as recognized by writers, eſtabliſh theſe principles for regulating the conduct of neutral powers.

A neutral nation (except as to points to which it is clearly obliged by antecedent treaties) whatever may be its opinion, or the juſtice or injuſtice of the war on either ſide, cannot, without departing from its neutrality, *favour* one of two belligerent parties, more than the other —*benefit* one to the *prejudice* of the other, furniſh, or permit the furniſhing to either the inſtruments of acts of hoſtility, or any warlike ſuccour or aid whatever, eſpecially without extending the ſame advantages to the other—cannot ſuffer any force to be extended, or warlike enterprize to be carried on from its territory, by one party againſt the other, or the preparation or organization there, of the means of annoyance; has a right, and is bound to prevent acts of hoſtility within its juriſdiction; and if they happen againſt its will, to reſtore any property which may have been taken in exerciſing them. Theſe poſitions will all be found ſupported by the letter or ſpirit of the following authors: Barbeyrac's note on Puffendorff, B. viii. C. vi. S. 7. Grotius, B. iii. C. xvii. S. 3. Bynkerhoeck, B. i. C. viii. page 61—65. C ix. page 69—70. Vatel, B. iii. C. vii. Bynkerhoeck cites examples of reſtitution in the caſe mentioned.

Every treaty we have made with foreign powers, promiſed protection within our juriſdiction, and the reſtoration of property taken there. A ſimilar ſtipulation is indeed a general formula in treaties giving an expreſs ſanction to the rule of the laws of nations in this particular.

An act of Congreſs of the 5th June, 1794, which is expreſsly a declaratory act, recognizes at large the foregoing principles of the laws of nations, providing, among other things, for the puniſhment of any perſon, who, within the United States fits out and arms, or procures to be fitted out and armed, or is knowingly concerned in furniſhing, fitting out and arming of any ſhip or veſſel, with intent to be employed in the ſervice of a foreign ſtate, to cruize or commit hoſtilities upon the ſubjects, or citizens of another foreign ſtate, with which the United States are at peace, or iſſues or delivers a commiſſion for any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or increaſes or augments, or procures to be increaſed, or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increaſing or augmenting the force of any ſhip of war, cruizer or other armed veſſel, in the ſervice of a foreign ſtate, at war with another foreign ſtate, with which the United States are at peace, or within the territory of the United States, begins or ſets on foot, or provides, or prepares the means of any military expedition or enterprize to be carried on from thence againſt the dominions of any foreign ſtate, with which the United States are at peace.

And our courts have adapted in its fulleſt latitude, as conformable in their opinion with thoſe laws, the principal reſtitution of property, when either captured within our juriſdiction or elſewhere, by veſſels armed in our ports. The Supreme Court of the United States has given to this doctrine by ſolemn deciſions the moſt complete and comprehenſive ſanction,

It is, therefore, undoubtedly the law of the land, determined by the proper conſtitutional tribunal in the laſt reſort, that *reſtitution is due* in the above mentioned caſes.

And it is a direct and neceſſary conſequence from this, that where it is not made by reaſon of the neglect of the government, to uſe the means in its power for the purpoſe. There reſults an obligation to make reparation. For between nations, as between individuals, wherever there exiſts a perfect obligation to do a thing, there is a concomitant obligation to make reparation for omiſſions and neglects.

The Preſident was, therefore, moſt ſtrictly juſtifiable, upon principle, in the opinion which he communicated, that in caſe of ſuch omiſſions or neglects, compenſation ought to be made. And in point of policy, nothing could be wiſer; for had he not done it, there is the higheſt probability that war would have enſued.

Our treaty with France forbids us expreſly to permit the privateers of the enemy to arm in our ports, or to bring or ſell there the prizes which they have made upon her. We could not, for that reaſon, have made the privilege of arming in our ports if it had been allowed to France reciprocal.—The allowance of it to her would conſequently have been a clear violation of neutrality, in the double ſenſe of permitting a military aid, and of permitting it to the one and refuſing it to the other. Had we ſuffered France to equip privateers in our ports to cruize thence upon her enemies, and to bring back and vend there the ſpoils or prizes taken, we ſhould have become by this the moſt miſchievous foe they could have: For while all our naval reſources might have augmented the force of France, our neutrality, if tolerated, would, in a great degree, have ſheltered and protected her cruizers. Such a ſtate of things no nation at war could have acquieſced in. And as well to the efficacy of our endeavours to prevent equipments in our ports, as to the proof of the ſincerity of thoſe endeavours, it was eſſential that we ſhould reſtore the prizes which came within our reach made by veſſels armed in our ports. It is known that notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the government to prevent it, French privateers have been clandeſtinely equipped in ſome of our ports, ſubſequent to the aſſurances that were given, that the practice would be diſcountenanced. If prizes made by ſuch veſſels were ſuffered to be brought into our ports and ſold there, this would be not only a very great encouragement to the practice, but it would be impoſſible that it ſhould be regarded in any other light than as a connivance.

In ſuch circumſtances can we blame our Chief Magiſtrate? Can we even deny him praiſe for having diverted an imminent danger to our peace, by incuring the reſponſibility of giving an expectation of compenſation? The conjuncture we may remember was critical and urgent. Congreſs were at the time in receſs. A due notice to convene them in ſo extenſive a country, can hardly be rated at leſs than three months.

In this ſituation our envoy found the buſineſs. It is not true, in the ſenſe in which it has been advanced, that he was to be governed by the fitneſs of the thing, unmindful of the opinion of the Preſident. An opinion of the Chief Magiſtrate of the union, was to a diplomatic agent an authority and a guide, which he could not juſtifiably have diſregarded.—The claim of compenſation on the other ſide was greatly *fortified* by that opinion. Nor was it a matter of indifference to our national delicacy and dignity, that the expectation given by it ſhould be fulfilled. It would have been indecent in our envoy to have reſiſted it. It was proper in him, by acceding to it to refer the matter to the ultimate deciſion of that authority, which by our conſtitution is charged with the power of making treaties. It was the more proper, becauſe the thing was intrinſically right. Every candid man, every good citizen, will rejoice that the Preſident acted as he did in the firſt inſtance—that our envoy acted as he did in the ſecond, that the conduct of both has received the final conſtitutional ſanction.

The opinions of Mr. Jefferſon, when they can be turned to the diſcredit of the treaty, are with its adverſaries oracular truths. When they are to ſupport it, they loſe all their weight. The preſumption that the letter referred to had the concurrence of the judgment of that officer, reſults from a fact generally underſtood and believed, viz. that the proceedings of the Preſident, at the period when it was written in relation to the

* France, Holland, and Pruſſia, and our treaty with Sweden includes a like promiſe.

war were conformable with the unanimous advice of the heads of the executive departments.

This case of British property captured by privateers originally armed in our ports, satisfies the assertion of the adversaries of the treaty, that all the pretensions of Great-Britain have been fully provided for. She had a colourable ground to claim compensation for *all captures* made by vessels armed in our ports, whithersoever carried in, or howsoever disposed of, especially where the equipment had been tolerated by our government. This toleration was to be inferred, as well from a forbearance to suppress those vessels when they came within our power, as from an original permission.

Had compensation been stipulated on this scale, it is not certain that it would not have amounted to as much more than that which has been promised, as would counterbalance our claims for Negroes carried away, and for the detention of the posts. But, instead of this, it is narrowed down by the treaty to such prizes of those vessels as were brought within our ports, and in respect to which we forebore to use all the means in our power for restitution. Here, then, is a set off against doubtful and questionable claims relinquished on our side. Here also is another proof how much the antagonists of the treaty are in the habit of making random assertions. But can we wonder at it, when we reflect that they have undertaken to become the instructors of their fellow citizens on a subject, in the examination of which, they unite a very superficial knowledge with the most perverse dispositions.

CAMILLUS.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

A necessary consequence of the peace concluded with Spain is, the evacution of the fortresses which are to be restored to that power. The latest accounts from Perpignan mention, that the evacuation of Catalonia is going on with activity; all the carriages and horses are put in a state of requisition for this purpose; the Republican troops are marching towards Nice, in order to reinforce the army of Italy.

The late change in the commandment of the armies of the Republic gives much reason to expect that the war in Italy and against the Royalists and Chouans, will be carried on with redoubled vigilance.

Scherer, the conquerer of Quesnoy, Conde, Valenciennes, of the Austrians at Aywaille, and of the Spaniards at Bascara, is appointed General in Chief of the army of Italy, in the room of General Kellerman, who retains however the commandment of the army of the Alps.

The commandment of the coast of Brest is confided to General Moncey, the terror of the Spaniards in Navarre and Biscay.

Hoche has taken the Commandment in Chief of the army of the West, against Charette, and Conclaux, the former commander, has got an appointment in the south.

General Kosciusko has died in prison. It is said that even the Empress of Russia could not, without shedding some tears, hear the death of this man, whose courage rendered him worthy a better fate.

Madame d'Orleans has just left the house of arrest, by order of the Committee of Public Safety.

September 6, 7, 8.

For these three days last past, the people crowd in the primary assemblies. The great object of public safely is debated. —To-morrow (Sept. 9.) it is believed the constitution will be unanimously accepted; it appears the manifest wish of almost all the citizens.

The terrorists have been badly received; but it cannot be denied, that the epithet in some instances has been used from personal enmities, or by base intriguers, who, fearing to be unmasked, have accused others of terrorism to excite popular hatred against those whom they feared.

September 9.

To day every thing is quiet in Paris, and we can by anticipation say, that the constitution is accepted; this will not be the case perhaps with the decree for the renewal of the Convention. Some sections have already rejected it, but not a majority, they are nothing when compared to the whole number of citizens in the Republic. What we also can assert by anticipation is, that terrorism, royalism, Pitt, and the coalition will be foiled. We shall be United, shall be republicans, have peace and be happy.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 7.

A deputation from the armies of the North, Sambre and Meuse, announced, that those armies had, after two days deliberation, accepted the Constitution, and the decree relative to the renewal of the Convention, which provides, that the two thirds of the Convention shall form part of the first Legislative Assembly.

Extraordinary Evening Sitting.

In the name of the Committee of Safety it was announced, that notwithstanding the efforts of the royalists and intriguers, the capital is tranquil.

The Convention was informed, that the commune of Liancourt, together with 17 communes, had accepted the constitution and the decree relative to the renewal of the Convention. That of Langres also accepted them on the 18th Fructidor, (September 4.)

September 8.

Berlier, in the name of the commitee of eleven, proposed the following decree.

Every soldier now legally in Paris will present himself to the commissary of war for the examination of his papers. If they are proper, he will assemble with his fellow soldiers at the Hotel of Invalids; and there without arms discuss the Constitution, in order to approve or reject it.

Berlier, also caused to be decreed, that the electors should receive an indemnity.

The Convention had decreed the principle that the transported priests should be restored to their families; Genissieux reported the manner of their restitution, which was unanimously adopted.

HAGUE, August 25.

M. Schubart, minister of his Danish majesty, has transmitted to the Representatives of the Batavian people a note, to inform them, that the king, his master, has appointed M. de Kingsbergen, ci-devant admiral of the Dutch fleet under the prince of Orange, and who was in February last arrested, to the station of first admiral of his navy.

His majesty does not doubt but that their High Mightinesses will see with pleasure a man, who loves the Republic, called to an eminent station, in the service of a prince, the friend and ally of the Batavian nation. M. de Kingsbergen, before he acccepted of the appointment, had expresly reserved to himself the power of never serving against the United Provinces, his native country.

We hear from Cullenbourg, that the Orange party having shewn itself on the 21st inst. by wearing the yellow cockade, and by the cry of Orange for ever, the measures taken by the constituted authorities, seconded by the courage of the National Guard, had succeeded in dissipating totally the assembling, and in arresting the principal rebels.

BRUXELLES, August 28.

If the passage of the Rhine has not taken place yet, it cannot be considered as a want of activity and vigour on the part of the Republicans, but rather as an evident proof that the capital points of the treaty with the Empire and Emperor are already settled, for every thing for effecting the passage is ready. The floating bridges near Bonn, Cologne and Coblentz, are finished. In the latter place, near the White Tower on the bank of the river, lay the copper pontoons and flat bottomed boats, which are prepared in such a manner, that at the first wink every thing will be in motion, and the bridges ready for the passage of the troops.

The republicans have lately undertaken a small expedition against an island of the Rhine, and dislodged the Austrians.

The Geographical engineers, sent by the committee of Public Safety to levy a general draght of this country corresponding with the map of France, are also charged to examine the fortifications and ports, and present a statement of the necessary reparations and additions.—There is no longer any doubt, but the project of re-establishing all the fortifications and harbours of Flanders to the mouth of the Scheldt, will soon be executed. The plans are ready and will be laid before the committees of government for their approbation.

The Belgians expect the arrival of the deputy Girousl with extreme impatience, because he is charged by the committees of the convention, with the plan for the general organization of these provinces and their division in departments, which will be executed by him and Lefebore, of Nantes.

THOUARS, August 19.

The pacification of La Vendee, notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, has not been troubled in such a manner, as those appear to wish who are interested in the continuation of the war. Stofflet continues faithful to the conditions he subscribed, and the formerly insurged Cantons, which surround this place, are in a state of tranquility really consoling. We have reason to expect that this happy peace will be lasting. Stofflet, for having been the last in negociating peace, seems to be, for that very reason, the more faithful to his engagements.

COLOGNE, August 24.

The French army has not yet crossed the Rhine. The representatives of the people Gillet, Jobert and Dubois, yesterday held a council of war with Generals Jourdan, Kleber, and several others. After the breaking up of this council, General Kleber returned to Bonn.

The inhabitants of the other side of the Rhine, in great numbers, take flight towards Westphalia. It is said that the remains of the English army, as well as a body of Hanoverians, have marched to reinforce the Austrian army on the Rhine.

LISLE, August 27.

Since the law of June 1, relative to the liberty of religious worship, a number of foreign emigrated and transported priests arrived in this city, intending to exercise their sacerdotal functions here.

Several of these priests obtained the ci-devant church of the Jesuits from the municipality, and were daring enough to exclude the constitutional priests from that place of worship.

Not satisfied with one church, those messieurs demanded another, and without doubt they would have successively have laid claim to all the churches of this city.

Yesterday four refractory priests were permitted to take possession of the parish church of St. Maurice, and began to consecrate it to their purpose, it having been but lately the temple of reason.

The report of this ceremony soon spread in the city, and crowds of people repaired to the church, manifesting aloud their displeasure, that this superb edifice had been granted to refractory priests; the holy ceremony was interrupted, and the multitude calling for their constitutional ministers who obey the laws of the Republic, seemed determined to expulse the refractory priests by force, who had mean while taken refuge in the vestry.

The authorities informed of the commotion called upon the armed force; strong detachments of cavalry and infantry were immediately sent to the spot; they entered the church which was filled with an immense crowd of people, and agreeably to their orders required the citizens to disperse; the latter resisted, and betrayed a resolution to take up arms, if the military should employ force; but at this critical moment, the soldiers remembering that they were of the same family, sheathed their swords, the drawing of which had particularly offended the multitude, and about 3 o'clock the four unconstitutional priests, supported by municipal officers, and surrounded by strong detachments of horse and foot, were conducted to the state-house; the multitude followed them, crying out, constitutionally: lo! lo! the Chouans! send them to Quiberon! Among these orthodox priests are some who accompanied the Austrian battalions, when they came to bombard this city, which circumstance did not a little increase the rage of the people.

An event of the same kind has lately taken place at Lannoy, 4 miles from here; the municipality was about to instal a refractory priest, but the inhabitants forgot themselves so far as to disperse and pelt the municipal officers with stones, calling them Royalists and Chouans. The administration of this department have lost the confidence of the people, because they connived at the return of some hundred emigrants who had joined our enemies at the time of danger.

NORFOLK, October 22.

By a British armed brig, arrived on Monday evening in Hampton Roads from Spithead, we have been favoured with a few London papers as late as the 5th of September; they contain nothing interesting. From them we have taken as follows:

LONDON, September 5.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Bourbon arrived in town from Stadt yesterday morning.

The Duke d'Angoulesme is come to town with the Earl of Moira, to whose care he is entrusted by Monsieur.

The Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, the Duke, of 98, and the Director, of 64 guns, were all commissioned yesterday for the Mediterranean station, but the names of the commanders are not yet come to hand.

Admiral Duncan, with the fleet which were cruizing in the North Seas, is arrived in the Downs.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 20th ult. mention, that Admiral Hotham, in the Britannia, of 110 guns, with the rest of his squadron, were off Frejus Bay and the Hieres, where they expect to meet the French fleet.

The regiments intended for the West-Indies are to be compleated by drafts from other regiments, and volunteers from the Fencible corps, to whom government offers a bounty of 5 guineas a man. Even with both these resources it will be difficult to make the number of 25,000 effective men.

It is confidently reported, that an insurrection has taken place at Madrid; and that the King and Queen have absconded.

Letters from Stockholm of the 22d ult. advise, that the King of Sweden has restored to the wife of the ci-devant Baron Armfeldt, all the landed property he possessed in Sweden, and to the father of the traitor Aminoff, the estates which the latter was possessed of in that kingdom.

From the general disposition that lately appeared in France, there is reason to hope, notwithstanding the decrees against Emigrants, that all those who, since August 1792, have been obliged to fly from their country, in order to save their lives, will, in the course of a few months, be permitted to return.

The state of the peace between France and the Empire, puts us in mind of a reply of the famous Duke of Marlborough, to a person who asked his opinion of its probability, under circumstances not totally dissimilar:—"All I know of it," said the Duke, "is, that Plenipotentiaries are appointed in plenty—there are an hundred thousand on one side, and seventy-five thousand on the other."

The Emperor does not appear to be contented with the trifling loan which he has recently received from this poor country. He has opened another loan at Milan, to the amount of 3,500,000 livres.

By an officer lately arrived from Brest on his parole, we learn that the activity in the arsenal at that port was at its highest pitch; the work was carried on day and night, by gangs of artificers and labourers constantly succeeding each other; they seemed bent in fitting out chiefly frigates and smaller vessels, as few hands have been now and then seen employed on the two or three line of battle ships there building. Two 66 gun ships had just been cut down to stout frigates; several captured merchantmen were fitting out for transports with great expedition, as troops of the line were daily arriving to embark on board of them; their destination was not at all conjectured at. On the decree of the Convention for a general fitting out of privateers reaching Brest, the spirit of enterprize immediately appeared in the district, as the people directly began to talk of joining together in small bodies to fit them out. Merchantmen, captured from the different nations, were daily sold, to be fitted up as privateers. It was reported that the said plan would be generally adopted throughout the sea coast, as the people were constantly saying, we shall now get rich at the expence of the English nation. Now and then an account would reach Brest of the Chouans and Royalists being again in arms, but it would immediately die away on some hearty oaths taking place, so little afraid are the people of Brest of any thing of consequence being done by them. The English officers who were prisoners there, were generally allowed very extensive paroles, and treated rather fairly, except when any one would make his escape, and then the whole would be immediately

ordered into close confinement for a few days, and put upon short allowance.

FALMOUTH, September 1.

This day two Packets arrived here from Corunna; one with dispatches, and the other with the mails due, and an Ambassador. By a gentleman of veracity, in one of the packets, I am informed, that he left Madrid 15 days ago, at which time there was a general insurrection. The King and Queen of Spain were incog. and durst not appear; and it was believed there that the insurrection would become general through the whole dominions. A constitution the same as France seems the wish of the people, and priests and priestcraft dwindle into disrepute.—Another person, who set off for London immediately, says that in travelling through Spain he perceived a general discontent prevail among all ranks of people, and a general wish for a revolution.

PARIS, September 1.

Letters from Vienna, state, that the daughter of the last of our kings is to be received at her arrival in the Emperor's dominions in the Chapter of Prague, of which the Arch Dutchess Marie Anne is the superior. It is thought that the pleasures and eclat of a court will ill accord with the situation of a young girl after a long captivity, and especially when she has to be informed of events of the most dreadful import to her. It is asserted, that she is yet ignorant of the death of her parents, and that she believes they are confined in different prisons.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) Oct. 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity, in Washington county, dated Oct. 3.

"We arrived at Carr's Bluff on Monday morning, where we found that the evening before there had been a skirmish between some white people and eight Indians—near that place we saw one white man killed, one mortally and several others slightly wounded—we were fully satisfied that seven Indians were killed and thrown into the river, only one escaped.

"I never saw the frontiers more alarmed—I have just cause to believe, there are no less than 29 Indians killed in the same manner, and am well informed of a scout being out at present endeavouring to find more.

"This the Indians bring on themselves—they come over the line among the settlements, insult the people, and endeavour to plunder and murder them."

BOSTON, October 17.

Arrived brig Jenny, Mefservey in 64 days from Jersey. Spoke, back of Cape Cod, a British frigate, which had with her as a prize, a large ship, apparently of 7 or 800 tons, and mounting guns. The frigate's officers had been unable to discover of what nation she was—She had Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutchmen, Englishmen, Americans, &c. among her crew.

Oct. 23. Capt. Easterbrooks, arrived since our last from Martinique, informs, that on the 23d of September, a fleet, consisting of 37 sail of transports, convoyed by a 64, a 44, and a sloop of war, and bringing 2,400 troops, with considerable war apparatus, arrived there from England.

Capt. Easterbrooks also informs, that he saw a person, just before he sailed, direct from St. Vincents, who said the French had landed there during a storm of thunder and rain, and taken, by surprise, the chief fort of the Island.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated September 28, 1795.

"On the 24th inst. 37 transports arrived at Port-Royal from England, under convoy of a ship of the line and two frigates, and bringing out with them 4 regiments, making 3000 men. They left England the 6th of August. We now feel tolerably secure here."

NEW-YORK, October 31.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the disappearance of the fatal fever which has so long afflicted this city. It gives us peculiar pleasure to take our returning brethren by the hand, and to see business, activity and cheerfulness reviving. We felicitate ourselves that the disease did not generally assume that deadly aspect which has characterized it in some other parts of the U. States; and that it did not extend its desolating effects to every part of the city. Nearly one half the city has either wholly escaped, or experienced only here and there a scattered case. It has also been marked with a less degree of contagion than in Philadelphia. The physicians (whose indefatigable attention to the sick deserves our warmest praise) the clergy and other attendants, having generally escaped.

We trust, in a few days, to see people from the country visiting the city without apprehension, as they may undoubtedly do it without danger.

The prayer meeting of the joint Presbyterian Churches, last evening, was held as a solemn *thansgiving* and praise, on account of the abatement of the fever, and of the recovery of their Senior Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Rogers.

Philadelphia, November 4.

From the Knoxville Gazette of October 5.

Notwithstanding the Creeks have solicited the mediation of the President of the United States, and other subordinate officers, to restore peace between them and the Chickasaws, giving assurances at the same time, that no parties would go out to war against the Chickasaws, until the result of such mediatory overtures were known—we are informed by a person who arrived here last week from the Creek country, that on the 4th ult. a large body of Creeks, more or less from every town, were to march against the Chickasaws, with the hope to find them off their guard, and cut them off. This seems to change the face of affairs. The United States, before the Creeks solicited their mediation, had taken part with neither; but they having undertaken to become mediators, and thereby throw the Chickasaws off their guard, whilst the Creeks surprise them and do them great injuries; are not the United States, not only justified, but bound to punish the Creeks for their perfidy?

Our informant adds, that the party of Creeks, about to march against the Chickasaws, was estimated, by such as attempted to form conjectures as to their number, at upwards of 2000. This, to be sure, cannot by government be called the act of "a few b d young men," but of the nation at large, for which the nation at large is answerable. The Creeks, by their treaty with the United States, are considered and acknowledged as a nation, hence as much bound by the law of nations as France, Spain, England, or any civilized nation.

Since the preceding paragraphs, respecting the Creeks and Chickasaws, were in the types, information is received, that a large party of Creeks on the 7th of Sept. attacked the Chickasaw towns, and were repulsed. On the 6th instant, General Robertson had arrived in the Chickasaw towns, with a military escort of 12 men, and was there when the attack was made. He had gone there, by order of Gov. Blount, as a mediator between the Creeks and the Chickasaws, and to obtain from them the Creek captives, which they readily agreed to deliver, and make peace with the Creeks, but upon the towns being attacked by the Creeks, they withdrew their assent. Yet so disposed are the Chickasaws for peace, that on the 8th, by the return of Gen. Robertson, they wrote a letter to the Creeks, declaring that they will readily deliver their prisoners to a flag, whenever the Creeks shall give proof to them, that they are sincerely disposed for peace. So there is yet a hope, that peace may shortly be established between the Creeks and Chickasaws, through the mediation of the officers of government. An opportunity for which will be afforded, by the conference at Tellico Block-house, on the 10th inst. to be held by Governor Blount on the part of the United States, and a full representation of the Creek nation. The avowed object of this conference, is to strengthen the chain of friendship between the parties; a friendship which has only existed by name, or upon paper in shape of treaty, except for about eight months past. But since it does at length happily exist, it is to be hoped that every individual, on both sides, will take the necessary precautions and steps, to cherish and support it.—The many horrid scenes, to which the frontier people have been witness, since the commencement of the American Revolution, cannot but place the value of peace before them in the strongest point of view.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Cadiz, to a respectable Gentleman in this city, dated Sept. 7, 1795.

"We just learn for certain, that a Peace has been concluded between the Americans and the Emperor of Morocco."

Last Saturday evening arrived here the ship Clothier, Capt. Murphy, from Havre de Grace, which place Capt. Murphy left on the 18th of Sept. in company with the ships Active, Blair, for Philadelphia; Dispatch, Hathaway, ditto; Wooddrop Sims, Hodgdon, do. Off Nantucket shoals, was boarded by the Cleopatra, British frigate, and treated very politely.

By this arrival we learn, that the news of the taking of Mentz had arrived at Havre de Grace before Captain Murphy sailed from thence, and in consequence of that important event, great rejoicings had taken place there.

TO BE SOLD,

For the Term of Eight Years,

A LIKELY young Negro MAN, between 24 and 25 years of age, sold for no fault but the want of a master, well versed in the farming business, and a good hand at driving a team; he has constantly enjoyed good health. For terms of sale apply to REBECCA SANDHAM, on the Hartford road, two miles from the Middle-ferry, or Mrs. WEED, at the Philadelphia gaol. Oct. 29, 1795. *

Conveyance-Office.

THE subscriber informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a *Conveyance-Office* on the old Bethlehem road, in Bucks county, New-Britain township, at the place called Shull's tavern, but now occupied by the subscriber, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATES. Any person who will favour him with their custom, he hopes will find every attention paid to their business.

JACOB CLEMENS.

October 25, 1795. *

BY virtue of a writ of *levari facias*, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in Norris-town, in the county of Montgomery, on *Wednesday*, the 11th of November next, at 12 o'clock, four contiguous Tracts or Pieces of LAND, situate in the manor of Moreland, in the said county of Montgomery, containing in the whole 134 acres and a half, on which are erected an excellent merchant or grist-mill, with sundry stone messuages, and other valuable buildings and improvements, now in the tenure and possession of Thomas Austin; taken in execution as the estate and property of the said Thomas Austin.

ISAIAH WELLS, Sheriff.

Norris-town, October 31, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres, situate about one mile from Thomson's bridge, in Upper Alloway's creek township, Salem county, New-Jersey, on which there are a good brick house, about 36 feet and half by 24 feet and half 3 stories on one side and 2 on the other, a barn, cow-house and stable, with other out buildings, but as I suppose any person inclined to purchase will view the place, a further description is needless. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL RAY, at his mill, near the old Glass-house, who will shew the place, and make known the terms, or the subscriber, in Second-street, Southwark, No. 349.

HUGH LOW.

October 22, 1795. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Gideon Irwin, in Sadsbury township, Chester county, in the month of October, 1794, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has neither brand or natural mark. She has been advertised in the Lancaster paper, and valued agreeable to law. Any person proving their right to the Mare, will be entitled to receive her value, paying all necessary costs, if they apply, in the time the law directs, to the overseers of the poor in said township.

October 23, 1795. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, near the Gulf Mill, on the 22d instant, a sorrel MARE, about six years old, with a blaze in her face, near sixteen hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CONRAD KRICKBAUM.

October 30, 1795. *

CAME to the place of the subscriber, living in Bowman's Lane, Germantown, on the first of October, a pale red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GERSHOM SAXON. *

Nov. 2, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen last night, out of the subscriber's stable, in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, a light bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a star and snip, and several old scars on his back and rump, occasioned by the bite of another horse, short mane and thick tail, and trots remarkably wide behind. Any person taking up the Horse and Thief, so that the Thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or for the Horse only, Twelve Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE DUNNIT.

August 19, 1795. *

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets,

Has for Sale, a General Assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the second instant, a brownish black HORSE, five or six years old, about 15 hands high, a small star in his forehead nearly like a C, high hip bones, and a lump on one of his hind fetlock joints, which sometimes occasions him to be lame. Whoever will deliver him to *Edward Garrigues*, No. 39, Cherry-street, shall have the above reward. *

Philadelphia, 10 mo. 1795.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem county, September 1, 1795.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 28th of August, a large brown HORSE, full 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, supposed to be about nine years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

* MASKELL MILLS.

The Newtown Stage,

STARTS from Newtown every Tuesday and Friday morning at ten o'clock, and arrives at Philadelphia between three and four in the afternoon; and sets off every Wednesday and Saturday morning at ten o'clock from Philadelphia for Newtown. The prices for passengers are as follow, from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, three quarters of a dollar; to Newtown, one dollar; way passengers, four pence per mile. JOHN TOLBERT.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 2d day of August, an apprentice boy, named PETTIT BRITTON, about 20 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, his dress can't be described, as he took all his cloaths with him. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to me shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by JOHN GORDON,

No. 23, North Third-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. His parents live near Morristown, East-Jersey, and it is thought he is gone that way.

THE Copartnership of ISRAEL & STEPHEN REYNOLDS, expiring this day, by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to them, are desired to make payment; and those who have any demands against the said firm, are requested to produce their accounts to ISRAEL REYNOLDS, in whose hands the Company's Books are left to be settled.

ISRAEL REYNOLDS.
STEPHEN REYNOLDS.

West-Nottingham, 9th Month 24th, 1795. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inst. from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and somewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, speaks coarse, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue sailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linsey under jacket, striped brown linsey trowsers, Russia sheeting shirt, two pair of stockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfskin shoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever secures said Negro in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situate on the Hartford road, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, late the property of Thomas Cornog, deceased, adjoining lands of John Lindsay, Esq; Major William Brooks, and others, containing about 112 acres, 14 whereof are meadow, and more may be made at a trifling expence, a proportionable part woodland, and the remainder good arable land. On it there are a good two story stone house and kitchen, a stone spring house on a never failing spring, a frame Barn, stables, &c. and 2 small orchards. For terms apply to *Daniel Cornog*, living in Willis-town township, Chester county, or to *Nathaniel Davis*, at the sign of the White Horse, Elbow Lane, Philadelphia.

October 9, 1795. ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION. situate in White clay creek hundred, Newcaſtle county, containing 200 acres, of which 130 acres in Cheſter county adjoining, about 18 acres of meadow, two bearing orchards, and computed to be about 60 acres of woodland.

There are on the premiſes, a large frame houſe, a ſtone kitchen, with a never-failing draw well at the door, a ſtone ſpring houſe convenient thereto, a barn and two hay houſes, with ſtabling under, and other buildings; on the other end of the place a log houſe and barn, the whole of the land being well watered, and a large ſtream of water ſufficient almoſt for any kind of water works.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

10th, mo. 21ſt. 1795. ¶

For SALE,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, 18 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Skippack and Swedes Ford roads, containing 150 acres of land, whereon are erected a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a flooe, a ſtone barn and ſtone ſpring-houſe; alſo two tenantable houſes, one part ſtone and part log, the other is log, with ſtabling for each; there are two bearing orchards on ſaid plantation, alſo about 45 acres of wood land, and about 20 acres of good meadow, the remainder good plow-land. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

SAMUEL DEHAVEN, ſenior.

Oct. 24, 1795. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Rittenhouſe, late of the townſhip of Norriton, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bill, bond, note or otherwiſe, to make payment to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 28th day of November next, otherwiſe the law will be put in force without reſpect of perſons, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted.

CHRISTOPHER RITTENHOUSE } Exe-
EZEKIEL RHOADS. } cutors.

October 24, 1795. ¶

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnerſhip between Thomas Langſtroth and Evan Truman, under the firm of Langſtroth and Truman, in the paper-making buſineſs, was diſſolved the 20th inſtant, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who alone is authoriſed to receive the ſame. THOMAS LANGSTROTH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1795. †

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of John Pugh, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, tanner, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle off and diſcharge their reſpective accounts on or before the firſt day of January next; alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, on or before ſaid day.

JESSE ROBERTS, } Exec'rs.
JOHN LEWIS, }

Oct. 24, 1795. *

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Thurſday the 8th day of October, an apprentice boy, named Elijah Toy, about nineteen years and ten months old, about five feet nine inches high; had on a ſuit of fuſtian clothes and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward.

† ISAAC FISH.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Plumſted townſhip, Bucks county, a BLACK HEIFER two years old, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH SHAW.

Sept. 24th, 1795. †

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of *Jonathan Hallowell*, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on the 19th of next month, on the premiſes,

A Valuable GRIST-MILL, and FARM of about 51 acres of land, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the road leading from Eaſton to Philadelphia, one mile above the Red Lion; there are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good proportion of orchard and meadow. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to Thomas Lloyd, living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber, who will make known the terms of payment.

BENJAMIN LLOYD, Executor.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt of 4th month next. ‖

Tenth month, 16, 1795.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JAMES BROOKE, late of Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to PUBLICK SALE, at the Houſe of *Philip Boyer*, Innkeeper, on *Saturday*, the 14th day of November next—A valuable *PLANTATION*, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, 31 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the road leading to Reading, containing 113 acres, 30 thereof woodland, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow, a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; there are alſo on the premiſes a large frame houſe, barn, ſmiths ſhop, and other out houſes. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe may view the Premiſes, by applying to JONATHAN BROOKE, reſiding thereon. An indiſputable title, and poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer the firſt day of April next, by

MARY BROOKE, Executrix.
BENJAMIN BROOKE, } Executors.
JAMES BROOKE, }

October 12, 1795. ‖

FEVER and AGUE.

HOLME's ſpecific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Augue*.

THESE drops have ſtood the teſt of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the moſt obſtinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the uſual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of theſe complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a conſiderable time) to make them public, and flatters himſelf that when known, they will ſupercede moſt of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the ſpeedy cure. To thoſe who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in leſs than ſeven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one inſtance failed to remove ſpeedily the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms of that troubleſome diſeaſe.

Prepared and ſold by G. Holme, at his Diſpenſary, corner of John's-ſtreet, near the Lutheran ſchool, between 2d and 3d ſtreets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemiſts, &c. South Second-ſtreet—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

Carpets and Carpeting,

To be Sold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
No 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the beſt qualities and neweſt patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Alſo a large and general aſſortment of other goods as uſual.

N. B. To be ſold, a new two ſtory brick houſe, and two new two ſtory frame buildings adjoining, and a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with ſundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above. † October 3.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Millſtone, on Saturday, the 3d inſt. a Negrhe lad, named NED, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet, tolerable black, ſmooth ſkin, a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes, if attacked cloſely is apt to ſtammer in his anſwers, about 19 years old; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue lappell'd coat with metal buttons, a brown ſhort cloth jacket, and tow ſhirt and trowſers. Alſo ran away with the above Negroe, from the ſubſcriber, in Trenton, a Negroe man, named DICK, about 28 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, tolerable black ſmooth ſkin, has a bunch of buſhy hair behind, and had his fore-top lately cut off; has ſcars on his back, having been ſeveral times flogg'd at the whipping-poſt; if attacked cloſely will ſtammer in his anſwers; had on, and took with him, an old fur hat, with a remarkable high crown and narrow brim, a blue ſurtout, and homeſpun trowſers. Whoever apprehends the above Negroes, and delivers them to ABRAHAM HUNT, at Trenton, or HENRY DISBROW, at Millſtone, Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, or in proportion for either of them.

N. B. From information, it is evident that ſaid Negroes, have croſſed the Delaware into Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

October 12th, 1795. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen-town, Eaſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named John W. Jackſon, by trade a weaver, about 17 years of age, of fair complexion, light ſtrait hair, and blue eyes; had on, when he went away, a light bearſkin coat, homeſpun linen jacket and trowſers, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES COLVIN.

June 26, 1795.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about Queen-ſtreet, as his parents live there. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Bohemia, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 9th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe man, named NED, about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, forward and impertinent; had on a coarſe tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a high crown'd felt hat, and old corduroy or thickſet waiſtcoat, a greyiſh mix'd cloth coat, and carries a large cane with a braſs head carved, and wears a belt round his waiſt, on account of the rim of his belly being broke. The above Negroe worked with Jeſſe Holt and Samuel Torrance, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, near Mrs. Ball's tavern theſe ſix weeks paſt, and calls himſelf *Jack*; it is likely he will leave that neighbourhood and change his name again, as he was purſued in that neighbourhood on Thurſday laſt, by one of his young maſters, who got all his clothes except the above mentioned.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLALS, or if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABIGAIL RYLAND.

October 19. ‖

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate n Salem county, New-Jerſey, about 28 miles from Philadelp ia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent ſoil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, incloſed with an excellent cedar fence, ſet on large ſtones; about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, having ſtreams of water on three ſides thereof, the reſidue is excellent woodland, conſiſting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is ſuppoſed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on ſaid tract 5 cedar log dwelling houſes, almoſt new, a ſtory and a half high, with two rooms on a floor, about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a conſiderable part of which of the beſt graſted fruit, beſides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is alſo on the premiſes a tide landing on Salem creek, the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JOHN M'COLLISTER, in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to WILLIAM H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL SHARP, Franklin furnace, Suſſex county.

September 25, 1795. 9w*

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, on the river Schuylkill, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia and ſeven from Norriſtown; containing about 250 acres, eighty whereof are woodland, and about thirty acres meadow, and more may be made; a conſiderable quantity of it is watered, and water in every field, which renders it very ſuitable for grazing or marketing. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe 23 feet by 33, two rooms and an entry on the firſt floor, and three on the ſecond, the ſtories ten feet high, a good ſtone ſpring houſe over an excellent ſpring, alſo a commodious new ſtone barn, 33 feet by 63, with ſtables underneath, an old orchard and a young one juſt beginning to bear; alſo a variety of pear, peach, cherry and plumb trees, and a ſhare in a ſhad fiſhery. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ISAAC JACOBS.

10th mo. 3d 1795. 1 mo. t. b. c. t. f..

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfield townſhip, Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 15th of September laſt, an indented ſervant lad, between 17 and 18 years of age, had on, when he went away, one pair of ſtriped homeſpun trowſers, a ſhirt and a wool hat; he is a well ſet lad, and has loſt the fore finger of his left hand, at the ſecond joint. Whoever takes ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward. *

PHILIP WESCOTT.

October 14. †

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, ſituate in the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of ABEL JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

No. 1. ONE Tract of Patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap, by Fort Penn, to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this tract is plenty of limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom meadow may be made on the creek, and about fifty acres more of watered meadow, of an excellent quality, on the different branches. At leaſt 300 acres of good plow-land might be cleared; the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine white oak, aſh, poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, become valuable. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, on which are erected three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſte has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious. It is within 3 miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the lands ſurrounding this tract, being too ſtony for cultivation, will afford an extenſive range for paſture, in the ſummer ſeaſon, for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing of grain.

No. 2. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 208 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of General Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocon's Nob, about 9 miles from Colonel Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent bottom, the lines being run in ſuch a manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres are very good, 120 of which may be made good watered meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills, well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good meadow. As the great road from the Wind Gap to Wyoming runs through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs, about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

No. 3. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 371 and a half acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the Second Mountain about 4 miles north-eaſt of John Learn's, at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil, and well timbered, about three hundred acres may be called extraordinary good, two hundred acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills; the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon; it is about twelve miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide of the mountain.

No. 4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; it is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine white pine ſwamp, the other timbered with oak, eaſy clearing, and well ſuited either for meadow or plough-land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats, where good ſaw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with yellow pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river in about nine miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a ſaw-mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

For terms of ſale, and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Eſq; at Fort Penn, in Northampton county, or to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALLADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d inſtant, a dark bay MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, a natural trotter ſhod before, one of her hind feet white. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief in any goal ſo that he may be dealt with as the law directs, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by GEORGE PASSMORE.

N. B. The aforeſaid Mare is generally ſuppoſed to be with foal. *

Ninth Month 25, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3408.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1795.

Conveyance-Office.

THE ſubſcriber informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a *Conveyance-Office* on the old Bethlehem road, in Bucks county, New-Britain townſhip, at the place called Shull's tavern, but now occupied by the ſubſcriber, for the purchaſe and ſale of REAL ESTATES. Any perſon who will favour him with their cuſtom, he hopes will find every attention paid to their buſineſs.

JACOB CLEMENS.

October 25, 1795.

BY virtue of a writ of *levari facias*, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-houſe in Norris-town, in the county of Montgomery, on *Wedneſday*, the 11th of November next, at 12 o'clock, four contiguous Tracts or Pieces of LAND, ſituate in the manor of Moreland, in the ſaid county of Montgomery, containing in the whole 134 acres and a half, on which are erected an excellent merchant or grift mill, with ſundry ſtone meſſuages, and other valuable buildings and improvements, now in the tenure and poſſeſſion of Thomas Auſtin; taken in execution as the eſtate and property of the ſaid Thomas Auſtin.

ISAIAH WELLS, Sheriff.

Norris-town, October 31, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

For the Term of Eight Years,

A LIKELY young Negro MAN, between 24 and 25 years of age, ſold for no fault but the want of a maſter, well verſed in the farming buſineſs, and a good hand at driving a team; he has conſtantly enjoyed good health. For terms of ſale apply to REBECCA SANDHAM, on the Hartford road, two miles from the Middle-ferry, or Mrs. WEED, at the Philadelphia gaol. Oct. 29, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres, ſituate about one mile from Thomſon's bridge, in Upper Alloway's creek townſhip, Salem county, New-Jerſey, on which there are a good brick houſe, about 36 feet and half by 24 feet and half 3 ſtories on one ſide and 2 on the other, a barn, cow-houſe and ſtable, with other out buildings, but as I ſuppoſe any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the place, a further deſcription is needleſs. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL RAY, at his mill, near the old Glaſs-houſe, who will ſhew the place, and make known the terms, or the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, Southwark, No. 349.

HUGH LOW.

October 22, 1795. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Gideon Irwin, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, in the month of October, 1794, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has neither brand or natural mark. She has been advertiſed in the Lancaſter paper, and valued agreeable to law. Any perſon proving their right to the Mare, will be entitled to receive her value, paying all neceſſary coſts, if they apply, in the time the law directs, to the overſeers of the poor in ſaid townſhip.

October 23, 1795. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Gulf Mill, on the 22d inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, about ſix years old, with a blaze in her face, near ſixteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CONRAD KRICKBAUM.

October 30, 1795. *

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Bowman's Lane, Germantown, on the firſt of October, a pale red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GERSHOM SAXON.

Nov. 2, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, ſituate on the Hartford road, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, late the property of Thomas Corneg, deceaſed, adjoining lands of John Lindſay, Eſq; Major William Brooks, and others, containing about 112 acres, 14 whereof are meadow, and more may be made at a trifling expence, a proportionable part woodland, and the remainder good arable land. On it there are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring houſe on a never failing ſpring, a frame barn, ſtables, &c. and 2 ſmall orchards. For terms apply to *Daniel Corneg*, living in Willis-town townſhip, Cheſter county, or to *Nathaniel Davis*, at the ſign of the White Horſe, Elbow Lane, Philadelphia.

October 9, 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, ſituate in the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of ABEL JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

No. 1. ONE Tract of Patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap, by Fort Penn, to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Deaware. On this tract is plenty of limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom meadow may be made on the creek, and about fifty acres more of watered meadow, of an excellent quality, on the different branches. At leaſt 300 acres of good plow-land might be cleared; the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine white oak, aſh, poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, become valuable. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, on which are erected three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſte has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious. It is within 3 miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the lands ſurrounding this tract, being too ſtony for cultivation, will afford an extenſive range for paſture, in the ſummer ſeaſon, for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing of grain.

No. 2. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 208 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of General Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocon's Nob, about 9 miles from Colonel Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent bottom, the lines being run in ſuch a manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres are very good, 120 of which may be made good watered meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills, well timbered, near 10 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good meadow. As the great road from the Wind Gap to Wyoming runs through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs, about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

No. 3. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 371 and a half acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the Second Mountain about 4 miles north-eaſt of John Learn's, at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil, and well timbered, about three hundred acres may be called extraordinary good, two hundred acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough-land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills; the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon; it is about twelve miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide of the mountain.

No. 4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; it is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine white pine ſwamp, the other timbered with oak, eaſy clearing, and well ſuited either for meadow or plough-land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats, where good ſaw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with yellow pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river in about nine miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a ſaw-mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

For terms of ſale, and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Eſq; at Fort Penn, in Northampton county, or to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALLADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Plumſted townſhip, Bucks county, a BLACK HEIFER two years old, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH SHAW.

Sept. 24th, 1795. †

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JAMES BROOKE, late of Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to PUBLICK SALE, at the Houſe of *Philip Boyer*, Innkeeper, on *Saturday*, the 14th day of November next—A valuable *PLANTATION*, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, 31 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the road leading to Reading, containing 113 acres, 30 thereof woodland, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow, a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; there are alſo on the premiſes a large frame houſe, barn, ſmiths ſhop, and other out houſes. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe may view the Premiſes, by applying to JONATHAN BROOKE, reſiding thereon. An indiſputable title, and poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer the firſt day of April next, by

MARY BROOKE, Executrix.
BENJAMIN BROOKE, } Executors.
JAMES BROOKE, }

October 12, 1795. ‖

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of *Jonathan Hallowell*, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on the 19th of next month, on the premiſes,

A Valuable GRIST-MILL, and FARM of about 51 acres of land, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the road leading from Eaſton to Philadelphia, one mile above the Red Lion; there are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good proportion of orchard and meadow. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to Thomas Lloyd, living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber, who will make known the terms of payment.

BENJAMIN LLOYD, Executor.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt of 4th month next. ‖

Tenth month, 16, 1795.

Carpets and Carpeting,

To be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the beſt qualities and neweſt patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Alſo a large and general aſſortment of other goods as uſual.

N. B. To be ſold, a new two ſtory brick houſe, and two new two ſtory frame buildings adjoining, and a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with ſundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above. † October 3.

FEVER and AGUE.

HOLME'S ſpecific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Ague*.

THESE drops have ſtood the teſt of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the moſt obſtinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the uſual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters, &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of theſe complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a conſiderable time) to make them public, and flatters himſelf that when known, they will ſupercede moſt of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the ſpeedy cure. To thoſe who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in leſs than ſeven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one inſtance failed to remove ſpeedily the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms of that troubleſome diſeaſe.

Prepared and ſold by G. Holme, at his Diſpenſary, corner of John's-ſtreet, near the Lutheran ſchool, between 2d and 3d ſtreets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemiſts, &c. South Second-ſtreet—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION. ſituate in White clay creek hundred, Newcaſtle county, containing 200 acres, of which 130 acres in Cheſter coonty adjoining, about 18 acres of meadow, two bearing orchards, and computed to be about 60 acres of woodland.

There are on the premiſes, a large frame houſe, a ſtone kitchen, with a never-failing draw well at the door, a ſtone ſpring houſe convenient thereto, a barn and two hay houſes, with ſtabling under, and other buildings; on the other end of the place a log houſe and barn, the whole of the land being well watered, and a large ſtream of water ſufficient almoſt for any kind of water works.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

10th, mo. 21ſt. 1795. ¶

St. GILES. (France) Aug. 26.

We had perceived for ſome days, by the manœuvres of certain veſſels, that the enemy projected a deſcent upon our coaſt. On the 23d Thermidor at noon, one of the frigates threw out a ſignal, and fired three guns. Savin, one of the chiefs of the rebels, appeared upon the coaſt with his army. Immediately 14 canoes and chalops were diſpatched from the ſhips with men, cheſts, barrels, arms, &c. They continued landing theſe articles during the whole of the afternoon.

At half paſt three o'clock, about 5000 men, who compoſed the garriſon of the commune of Croix ſur Nie, ſet out on their march to oppoſe this debarkation. As ſoon as they arrived at the appointed place, they formed in battle array. The enemy advanced with 5000 infantry, and 150 cavalry. The firing commenced at half paſt ſix; the cavalry immediately charged our little army, and forced it to retreat. The tide was low, and the retreat was effected by the ſhore. Our brave brethren diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their courage againſt ſuch a ſuperior force. We had one captain, two ſubalterns, and 48 men killed, and 40 wounded. The enemy had at leaſt 60 killed and 75 wounded.

During the whole night the enemy continued their debarkation.

We received 420 men of the Chaſſeurs of Caſſel, and 140 of the 3d battalion, with 150 belonging to different battalions, our force was alſo increaſed by the national guards of the diſtrict. On the 24th we collected an army of 1000 men, who marched to the ſea ſide at ten in the morning. At this period, a part of Charette's army joined Savin. As ſoon as our force was ranged in order of battle, the enemy's column, 10,000 ſtrong, filed off to Orronet. A part of their army alſo advanced on the ſide of Buette, to cut off our retreat. This was obſerved by our troops, who immediately began their retreat. Three quarters of an hour afterwards the enemy repaired again to the coaſt, to cover the debarkation, which was continued during the whole of the night.

On the 25th, the rebels conducted their convoy, conſiſting of 180 waggons, to a neighbouring wood. At ten in the morning one of the frigates was dreſſed in flags of all colours. There were beſides, eleven other veſſels at a greater diſtance off. On the 26th they ſet ſail, and in the evening nothing more than a lugger was to be ſeen.

On the 27th, not a ſhip appeared in ſight.

PARIS, September 3.

It is with the greateſt difficulty that we receive news from the Weſtern Departments, that are ravaged by civil war. Some letters that we receive from time to time, contain nothing but actions and ſorties, on which, victories are not deciſive, though bloody. The harveſt is to be got in before the great operations are to be commenced. It is then that torrents of blood are again to dye the French territory. From Rennes we learn, that the credit of that city has been extremely affected by the forged aſſignats taken at Quiberon.

It is ſaid, that when the daughter of Louis XVI. is given up to the Emperor, ſhe will receive her mother's dowry in money, with a large preſent of diamonds.

September 10.

Letters from Baſle aſſure us, that Merlion of Thionville, Reubell and Richoo, have brought a kind of Ultimatum to the Miniſter Barthelemi, relative to the terms of pacification with the Empire. It was no ſooner communicated, than a meſſenger was diſpatched by M. de Hardenberg to Berlin. The conditions contained in this Ultimatum have not tranſpired, but ſome perſons pretend that the committee propoſes, for the future limits of France, the chains of mountains that extend from Lautern through the country of Treves towards Luxembourg, and afterwards bems in Flanders.

Merlin has alſo made frequent excurſions from Straſbourg to Baſle. M. de Hardenberg and Barthelemi have been to viſit the head-quarters of Gen. Pichegru, which are at preſent at Blozheim, a few leagues from Baſle.

The great number of the primary aſſemblies of Paris, apprehenſive that the Convention may not ſpeedily call together the electoral bodies, have declared themſelves permanent till the legiſlative body is originated. The town of Chatre has followed their example, rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, and communicated its determination to the neighbouring communes.

The commune of Orleans has alſo declared itſelf permanent, and expelled the terroriſts from the primary aſſemblies. The diſpoſitions of that town is excellent. The decree of the 5th Fructidor has been there rejected with the ſame indignation as at Paris. The primary aſſemblies ſeem by no means diſpoſed to re-elect M. Louvet. It is even ſuppoſed, that they will recommend that excluſion by an imperative mandate to their electors.

The primary aſſemblies of Verſailles, and alſo thoſe of the diſtricts of that department, have accepted the conſtitution, but rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor.

The town of Caen, has accepted the conſtitution, but proteſted againſt the decree of the re-election of the members of the Convention. They all continue to evince the moſt unſhaken energy, without, however, over ſtepping the limits of a wiſe moderation, which muſt ultimately make the triumph over the enemies of liberty.

The greateſt tranquility ſtill reigns in Paris. The primary aſſemblies purſue their deliberations with calmneſs and dignity. They have accepted the conſtitution with unanimity; but, all, with the exceptions of one, or, at moſt, two aſſemblies, that of Quinze Vingts, and another, have rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, on the forced election of two thirds of the legiſlative body. Moſt of the aſſemblies have thought that they have the power to declare themſelves in permanence, until the new legiſlative body ſhall enter on the exerciſe of its functions.

September 11.

Our letters from Mans ſtate, that that unfortunate country has been expoſed during a year to all the horrors of famine and civil war; the ringleaders of the Chouans there dictate the law.

Our advices from the diſtrict of Mayence alſo ſpeak of the aſſaſſinations and pillages of the Chouans. Several of the communes, wearied with their ravages, and forced enrollments, demand arms and ammunition, to put a ſtop to theſe diſaſters. Theſe advices contain other afflicting details. It would appear by them, that a miſunderſtanding prevails between the troops and the inhabitants.

Our letters from Calais, where the conſtitution has been accepted, and the reelection decree thrown out, ſtate that the ſame reſult may be expected in the adjacent places.

The ſections of Chatres have unanimouſly reſolved to expel the diſarmed terroriſts from their aſſemblies.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

24 Fructidor, September 10.

Croſſing of the Rhine.

Cambaceres aſcended the tribune; the hall reſounded with applauſes, and the exclamation of 'The Rhine is croſſed!' Cambaceres proceeded to read a letter from the Repreſentatives Gillet and Rewbell, dated 20th Fructidor. (September 6.) A diviſion of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe that day forced the paſſage of the Rhine near Duſſeldorff, in preſence of the enemy, who had the neceſſary time to intrench themſelves, and who for that purpoſe had employed all the reſources of art. "We are now maſters of the Dutchy of Berg, the citadel of Duſſeldorf was taken by aſſault. This expedition has not allowed the diviſion by which it was undertaken, to accept as yet, the Conſtitution; but let not the royaliſts triumph at this delay; the army, which holds in its hands the thunder that cruſhes the ſoldiers of kings, will not ſuffer new tyrants to oppreſs the country. The conſtitution will be preſented as ſoon as the army of the Sambre and Meuſe ſhall reſt from their fatigues. We have taken a large quantity of artillery and ammunition. This action ought to be conſidered as one of the moſt ſignal victories of the preſent war; it gives the higheſt finiſh to the glory of this brave army." The reading of this report was frequently interrupted by the loudeſt applauſes, and the Convention decreed, that the army of the Sambre and Meuſe did not ceaſe to deſerve well of their country.

Merlin of Douai—"I move that this fine reply to the placards, paid by the guineas of England, may be poſted up in Paris."—Decreed.

Charlier moved that it ſhould be inſtantly ſent to the camp near Paris. Decreed.

Philippe Delleville made a motion that it ſhould alſo be ſent to the Departments. Decreed.

The French who are employed in the adminiſtrations of Luxembourg, the communes of the diſtrict of Arcis ſur Aude, thoſe of the diſtrict of Tonnere, thoſe of the canton of Vierſet in the diſtrict of Mont Argis, the commune of Barentan in the department of la Manche, and ſeveral others, have accepted the conſtitutional act, and the decree of the 5th and 13th Fructidor, on the renewal of two thirds of the Convention.

A deputation of the invalid ſoldiers preſented to the Convention their acceptance of the Conſtitution. They proteſted that they would employ, if it ſhould be neceſſary, their ſhattered ſtrength in the defence of the Republic which they had already ſealed with their blood. They ſpoke of the intrigues of the royaliſts to procure a legiſlative body of their own faſhion, and invited the patriots to diſconcert theſe manœuvres.

The Preſident replied, That the French would no longer contend with each other for liberty, but would all rally around the Legiſlative body.

The Primary Aſſembly of the ſection of Quinze Vingts ſent a deputation, which announced that the aſſembly had almoſt unanimouſly accepted the conſtitution and the decrees of re-election. Applauſes.

The Convention ſuppreſſed the Marſeilles Commiſſion, and decreed that three fourths of the contribution in kind ſhould be paid before the cloſe of the next Brumaire.

19th Fructidor—Sept. 5.

Vallee moved, that the names of thoſe public officers who had fled, in conſequence of the events of the 31ſt of May, and who had been reſtored to their places, ſhould be definitively eraſed from the liſt of Emigrants.—Paſſed.

A citizen appeared at the bar, to complain of the perſecutions exerciſed by the emigrants in the South. "Thoſe (ſaid he) who ſurrendered Toulon to the Engliſh; thoſe who led on the enemy's columns againſt the troops of the Republic, have returned to inſult the loyal citizens. They treat our brethren in arms as plunderers; and ſay that the Convention are a band of miſcreants. After ſerving three campaigns, I returned to my houſe. I had purchaſed the eſtate of an emigrant, but that emigrant has returned, and I have been obliged to fly, in order to preſerve my life."

Freron—"We muſt hold out a protecting hand to thoſe who have been perſecuted; but we muſt be inexorable towards the real emigrants, who now return, with impunity, to the Southern Department, where they carry their audacity ſo far, as to ſummon the perſons who have bought their eſtates, before the juſtices of the peace; while the prieſts iſſue orders, in the name of Heaven, to reſtore the national domains to their former proprietors. At Graſſe, the prieſts have made Amende Honorable for all that has been done during the Revolution."

Freron concluded by preſenting the plan of a decree, containing five articles, concerning the emigrants who ſurrendered Toulon, and had ſince returned.—The decree, with ſome trifling amendments, paſſed, notwithſtanding the ſtrenuous oppoſition of Lanjuinais.

Tallien made a long ſpeech, on the preſent ſtate of affairs, which was received with great applauſe. The object of it was to invite all the patriots to rally round the Convention, for the extirpation of royalty. The propoſitions which he made on the ſubject were adjourned, and referred to the Committees.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A letter from the Hague of the 10th ult. ſtates, that in the courſe of the preceding week, commotions have taken place at Amſterdam, as well as at Gudenburgh, during which ſeveral lives were loſt.

Letters from Warſaw ſtate, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has iſſued a declaration, in which ſhe manifeſts her diſpleaſure at the Porte having acknowledged the French Republic.

The whole naval reinforcements for the Weſt-Indies, will be at leaſt ten ſhips of the line; three of them the largeſt three deckers, beſides frigates, ſtore ſhips, &c.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Thompſon, reſpecting Captain Hugh Dixon, at Haugh of Urr, to Mrs. Dixon.

Derby, Aug. 1, 1795.

"I am ſorry to acquaint you, that your huſband, Captain Dixon, is now a priſoner in France.—We left London together on the 20th of July, in a ſhip for Belfaſt, Ireland. On the 22d, we were taken by a French privateer, and ſeparated. I was left on board the ſhip we were taken in, and your huſband put on board the privateer, in conſequence of the deſperate reſiſtance he made to the boats that boarded us. I ſaw him kill three men with his own hand. Had he been well ſupported, they would not have taken us. He would not ſurrender till knocked down, and bound hand and foot. On getting poſſeſſion of the ſhip, they were determined to hang him, and had the rope round his neck, when a young lady, a grand daughter of his, who was coming to the country with him, on ſeeing the fate of her grand father, threw herſelf in his arms, ſlipt the rope from his neck, put it over her own, and deſired them to pull it as ſoon as they pleaſed. (Such an action I never ſaw before.) It quite diſarmed the Frenchmen, who immediately ordered them both into the privateer, and him to be double ironed. They ſtripped us of all we had, and Captain Dixon of a conſiderable ſum of money, beſides plate to a large amount: But I, with ſix more, were left in the ſhip, and in 4 hours after were retaken, and had the good fortune to recover the Captain's gold watch, and ſome of his cloaths—but the plate they took into the privateer. I believe they ſtript the young lady of all ſhe had. I have put the Captain's watch in his trunk, and the key is in a white box that belonged to the lady. If you ſhould be ſo happy as to get him reſtored, you may juſtly ſay you have as brave a man as the world ever produced.

I am, dear madam, &c.

JOHN THOMPSON."

The Dutch papers mention, that their fleet is ſuppoſed to be intended to relieve the blockade of L'Orient, by the Engliſh, and to form a junction with the French fleet at Breſt.

September 8.

The reſult of the meeting of the Primary Aſſemblies in France, which meeting was fixed on Sunday laſt, occupies at preſent the chief political converſation at Paris. The French journals are filled with nothing but ſtrictures on the conſtitution, and they give not the leaſt intelligence with reſpect to the war, except that the armies engaged againſt Spain, are now proceeding to put a final end to the war in La Vendee.

A conſiderable ſquadron of French ſhips of war are cruizing off the coaſt of Africa, and advices were yeſterday received in town by reſpectable mercantile houſes in the city, of the capture of the following ſhips by the above ſquadron.

The Good Hope, Andrews.

The Echo, Forreſdalo, from London to New-Providence.

The Experiment, Machin, from Jamaica to Africa.

The two laſt were carried into Rochefort.

The Earl of Darlington, Bailey; the William. Denniſtown, from Glaſgow to the Weſt-Indies, were alſo taken by them and afterwards ſunk.

The North Seas are filled with Dutch privateers, and the following captures have already been made by them.

The Nelly and Ann, Jarvis, from Peterſbourg to Liverpool.

The Diligence, Robertſon, from ditto to Belfaſt.

The Reynolds, Neal, from ditto to Lancaſter, were taken by three Dutch privateers, and carried into Mandahe.

The Lady Eleanor, of Carton, and the John, Baxter, of Kirkaldy, both with coals, are taken by the Mercury Dutch privateer and carried into Norway,

By the late alliance between the French and Dutch republics, and the recent hoſtility between this country and the latter, poor John Bull, in addition to the *comforts* provided for him, by his worthy friends Pitt, and Co. is now furniſhing him the *cheering* proſpect of warming his fingers, next winter, to the tune of 10 or 12l. per chaldron for caſh.

A general exchange of priſoners in the Weſt-Indies has been agreed upon between the Engliſh Governors and the French Commiſſioners.

The news of the peace between France and Spain has been received with the moſt lively marks of joy throughout all the provinces of Spain, where the people loudly demand a redreſs of grievances; and when our accounts came away, the Cortes were actually aſſembling in the kingdom of Navarre for that purpoſe;—in ſhort, a general revolution was hourly expected, the principal Nobleſſe having joined the people.

September 11.

Since the nomination of the King of England as duke of Bremen, to be one of the ten deputies who are to treat for peace with France, the hon. Mr. Walpole has delivered his credentials from the king to the diet of Ratiſbon. The greateſt obſtacle to peace being made by Great-Britain with France is, therefore, now removed, as the king thus expreſsly conſents to acknowledge the French republic. The agreement entered into by our government for an exchange of priſoners, is another mode of acknowledging the republic.

The report in the Paris papers concerning a war between Ruſſia and Pruſſia is not only void of foundation, but advices from Berlin, on which we can place the utmoſt reliance, aſſure us that the miſunderſtanding which was likely to break out into a rupture, has been happily accommodated, and the partition of Poland almoſt preciſely ſettled. The outlines of this treaty have been already agreed on, and ſigned at Berlin, from whence they have been ſent to Peterſbourg for the Empreſs's ratification of them. The king of Pruſſia is to have the province of Poaluchio and Moſcovia (except Warſaw and the adjoining diſtrict which point is not yet determined on) and Auſtria is to have Sendomir and Lublin, which are in future to take the name of the Northern Auſtria. We have not yet the particulars of the diſtricts which are to be aſſigned to the Empreſs.

The Dutch have demanded that a National Convention ſhould be immediately convened: the place of meeting to be Utrecht.

By letters from Corſica of the 18th ult. it appears, that the Anti-Paolian or French party in that Iſland, has again begun to raiſe its head, and gone the length of breaking down the ſtatue of General Paoli, which was placed at the hall where the parliament meets, whilſt the aſſembly was ſitting, but that the Viceroy has adopted the neceſſary meaſures to puniſh this outrage, and, in caſe of need, to check the inſolence of that party by force of arms.

Admiral Hotham, with the fleet under his command, conſiſting of 24 ſail, including two Neapolitan men of war, entered the port of Leghorn on the morning of the 17th ult.

A building of a very curious and ſingular conſtruction was put up yeſterday at a timber yard near Weſtminſter bridge, for the inſpection of the Board of Ordnance. It conſiſts of two ſtories, the lower is calculated for barracks for ſoldiers; the upper is a regular fort, capable of mounting ſix braſs cannon, ſix pounders. Twenty-four of them are built, and now ready to be ſhipped in the river, for the Iſland of St. Domingo. Workmen go out in the corps of artificers to erect them. They are built of ſeaſoned oak. The model is depoſited in the armory of the tower.

At the ſale of rams belonging to the late Charles Chaplin, Eſq; of Tathwell, in the county of Lincoln, one of the capital ſheep was purchaſed by a Mr. Waleſby, at the enormous price of 174l. 6s. which is more than double the ſum ever given for a ram at any auction before this. Others of the capital ſheep, were bid for, to upwards of 150 guineas, and diſpoſed of. Several of the ſecond rate ſheep fetched near 90l. The above ſums were paid into the auctioneer's hands, in the preſence of the company aſſembled.

September 12.

The Committee of Public Safety and Security have ordered, at length, the releaſe from priſon of the virtuous dutcheſs of Orleans, and ſhe is going to reſide

at one of her ſeats in the country. The daughter of Louis XVI. is alſo now aware of her approaching liberation, Madam Tourzel, one of the ladies of the bedchamber and her daughter, the companion of the illuſtrious priſoner's infant years, have lately been admitted to dine with her, and paſs ſeveral hours in her company.

A cutter is arrived in one of the ports in the channel, which brings advice that Rear Admiral Harvey, in the Prince of Wales, of 98 guns, with the reſt of his ſquadron and the convoy, had arrived ſafe at their place of deſtination on the French coaſt, all well.

September 14.

A peremptory order has been iſſued from the Admiralty, for the reinforcements for the Weſt-Indies to be ready to ſail the laſt week in this month.

September 15.

The Hamburgh mail had not arrived at the Poſt-office when this paper was put to preſs; but the proceedings of the French Convention, on Thurſday laſt, contain the important official intelligence, that a diviſion of the French army of the Sambre and Meuſe had effected the paſſage of the Rhine, on the 6th inſt. near Duſſeldorf, the citadel of which place they took by ſtorm. The whole of the Dutchy of Berg, in the circle of Weſtphalia, it was added, had, in conſequence of this ſucceſs, fallen into the hands of the Republicans.

Thus, while the Germans, with all the tedious formalities of their conſtitution, have been debating on the terms of peace which it might be expedient for them to accept, their enemies have been acting ſo as to enable them to dictate to a diſcomfited and proſtrate Foe.

The produce of corn throughout Holland and Brabant, this ſeaſon, has been one of the largeſt ever known in thoſe fertile countries.

The price of the Louis d'Or at Paris, on Thurſday laſt, was 1250 livres in aſſignats.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, the Britiſh Viceroy of Corſica ſeems to have cut out much unpleaſant work for himſelf, by his avowed determination to ſupport the enfeebled Paoli againſt the hoſtile opinion of the motly Parliament of the iſland.

The committee of Weſt-India merchants and planters, upon whoſe ſolicitation the importation of ſugar from the Eaſt-Indies was diſcouraged ſome years ſince, are now urging miniſters to prevent or limit even the cultivation of ſugar there, it being feared that American ſhips will bring the produce to Europe, and underſell us in the markets, where we have hitherto had no rivals but the French.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

October 22.

The Schooner St. Antonio, de la Solmus Goura, prize-maſter, from the Havannah, was captured on the 29th ult. by the French armed veſſel of war Carmagnole; her cargo conſiſts of ſalt and wine.

The ſhip Roſma, Duncan Campbell, former maſter, belonging to New-Brunſwick, (a new ſhip) was captured on the 20th ult. by the Carmagnole.

Capt. Hardy was in Algiers in June laſt, and has brought a number of letters from Americans, now ſlaves there, to their friends in different parts of the United States.

October 26.

Saturday arrived the ſhip Columbus, Lothrop, New-London, 12 days; ſnow Reſolution, Reſtenins, Leghorn, 75 days.

On his paſſage Capt. Lothrop fell in with a ſchooner from Fort Dauphin, bound to Boſton with only one living man, the Captain, on board; the other men, five in number, all died of a fever a few days after leaving port. Capt, Lothrop put one of his own men on board the ſchooner, and left her a day or two ago making for this port.

A ſhip is arrived in Savannah river, from Hambourg, with 150 German paſſengers on board.

CINCINNATI, October 10.

We learn by the lateſt accounts from Greenville, that General Wayne had ſet out a few days ago on an excurſion to viſit the out poſts, and probably to build new ones, as he took with him the cavalry, light infantry and rifle companies, and chief of the artificers.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a reſpectable houſe in this City, dated Sept. 10, 1795.

"Harveſts are great here, in Scotland and Ireland; avoid ſpeculations. Markets are falling, and foreign wheat will not ſell at a reduced price."

Philadelphia, November 11.

Official information was received here on Saturday, that James Simpſon, Eſq; agent for the United States, had concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor of Morocco; and that Captain O'Brien, ſo long a priſoner at Algiers, had arrived at Malaga the 11th of September on his way to Liſbon, with diſpatches from Mr. Donaldſon, agent of the United States at Algiers, to Colonel Humphreys.

By Mr. Donaldſon's letters to the American Conſul at Malaga, and Captain O'Brien's information to the ſame, it appears that all matters were in a ſatisfactory train of ſettlement with the Dey.

A letter of the 10th of September from Mr. Bayard, in London, informs, that on that day the Britiſh order for capturing neutral veſſels, laden with proviſions and deſtined for France, was revoked,

The 105th and 113th regiments, which mutinied at Cork, were diſarmed by General Maſſey, who incloſed them on all ſides with infantry, artillery and cavalry, ſo that finding reſiſtance vain, they laid down their arms. Theſe regiments were raiſed in England, not to ſerve abroad. An order for drafting them into other regiments was the cauſe of the mutiny. The principals were impriſoned, and would be puniſhed.—This happened at Cork, the beginning of September laſt.

Saturday laſt arrived here from Charleſton, the ſhip Alexander, Capt. Gault—In this veſſel came the hon. William Smith, and ſeveral other paſſengers.

The following Bermudian privateers are cruizing off this coaſt, viz.

Ship, Lord Hawkeſbury, Newbold, maſter.

Retrieve, ——————, do.

Brig Hezekiah, Frith, do.

Schooner Experiment, Naſh, do.

And two others, names unknown.

Capt. Shanklin, of the brig Betſey, 15 days from St. Auguſtine, on Tueſday laſt, off the Capes of Virginia, was bro't to by three Britiſh frigates, and boarded by one, which treated him very civilly. Alſo, on Friday laſt, was boarded off the Delaware capes, by the Hezekiah, Frith, a Bermudian privateer, mounting ſixteen guns, which chaſed an inward bound brig cloſe in to the light-houſe.

The ſchooner John, after being out from Philadelphia 28 days, bound for St. Domingo, was boarded by a Spaniſh privateer brig, mounting 14 or 16 guns, called the Joſeph Alyea Jenai, commanded by Joſeph Anthony Abey, from the Havannah, who after detaining the ſaid ſchooner three days, plundered her of flour, hams, poultry, porter, &c. &c. and likewiſe plundered a gentleman paſſenger of ſundry articles of cloathing, to the amount of 80 or 90 dollars, and then compelled the Capt. and ſupercargo to ſign a paper written in Spaniſh, which they ſuppoſe to be by way of indemnification.

The Schooner Charlotte, arrived at New-York laſt Thurſday, brought from Halifax the Engliſh Mails for Auguſt and September.---The letters and Papers were delivered at the Poſt Office in this city on Friday; but their dates are not ſo late as Letters and Papers before received.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman who has been ſeveral years in Europe, and is now in Paris, dated July 1, 1795.

"Bread is not now ſcarce in an extreme degree; it is expoſed to ſale where it uſed to be—but it is generally not of a good quality. In alleviation of that misfortune, I rarely, if ever, recollect to have ſeen meat and vegetables in greater plenty, or of a better kind. On the road which I travelled, the proportion of ground in cultivation is greater than ever I ſaw before in any country, and the appearance of harveſt is excellent."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Preſqu'-Iſle, dated Oct. 16.

"A Mr. Tickell, Secretary to Governor Simcoe, arrived here the 9th of this month, with a letter from the Governor, obſerving he had been informed there were four Britiſh deſerters with a ſtolen Coat, at this place, and that on application they would be delivered up—and at the ſame time wiſhing to enter into ſome agreement with the Americans to prevent the reception of deſerters and felons, in future on either ſide. Mr. Tickell returned the next day with a letter from the commanding officer at this place; the Coat was delivered to him according to the orders of the Secretary of War.—The deſerters you muſt have heard of in Philadelphia, as they left this place for your city, the day after their arrival. Mr. Tickell was landed from one two ſquare rigged veſſels that continued to ply off and on, during the firſt day of his landing—They are the firſt veſſels that have been ſeen from this place.

"The ſickneſs among the garriſon, has conſiderably abated, and we anxiouſly wait for a froſt, to eſtabliſh the health of the few remaining unwell."

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable manufacturer of ſail-cloth, and other linen goods, in England, to his correſpondent in this city, dated Sept. 2.

As the ſubject appears intereſting, it is recommended to the attention of the agriculturiſt.

"We conclude that the growth of flax is much encouraged in America, from the quantities of ſeed exported to this country, and if it be properly dreſſed and rendered on moderate terms, there is every reaſon to expect that it will become a very important and valuable article of commerce: Ruſſia, Pruſſia and Poland, have of late been too much involved in wars, and oppreſſed by tyranny, to attend to agriculture, and as we principally depend on thoſe countries for a ſupply, we have conſiderable difficulty in procuring, even at a large advance, a quantity equal to our demand; it will therefore be wiſe in the Americans to turn their attention to the growth of flax, for we are confident it will pay them well."

The following is an extract from the return for Senator, of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Bucks, Cheſter and Montgomery.

WE do certify, that at a meeting of a number of the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Bucks, Cheſter and Montgomery, convened at the Court-houſe in the county of Montgomery; and after taking the amount of the votes from each county for each candidate balloted for, do declare Zebulon Potts, Eſq; to be lawfully elected Senator for the ſaid diſtrict by the number of 2584 votes.

N. B. The above is a true extract from the original return, officially ſigned by the Judges, &c.

October 21, 1795.

A Plantation for Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 3d day of December next, will be ſold, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 194 acres of land, whereof about 50 acres are the beſt timber land, and 15 acres meadow, the reſt arable land, and generally of a ſuperior quality, being part of that excellent ridge of land extending in an eaſt and weſt direction through this and ſome neighbouring counties. There are on the premiſes a good bearing orchard, a convenient dwelling houſe, part of ſtone work and part of logs, having 4 rooms on a floor, and a dry cellar underneath, a good double barn, with convenient ſtables, a ſtone ſpring-houſe almoſt new, covering a ſpring of good water, and a well of never failing water at the door.

Alſo one other Tenement or Dwelling Houſe, which is alſo part ſtone work and part logs, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent dry cellar under it, and a never failing well of water at the door.

At the ſame Time and Place will be Sold—A contiguous LOT of 4 acres and ten perches of Land. The whole of this lot, excepting the garden and ſcite of the buildings, is meadow, under the beſt graſs. The improvements are, a ſtone dwelling houſe almoſt new, a log kitchen and weavers ſhop, convenient ſtables, and a young orchard of beſt grafted fruit, juſt beginning to bear. This lot has uſually been held by a tradeſman, and is well ſuited for ſuch, being adjacent to the public road. Both tracts bound on the ſtreet road, and are about 19 miles diſtant from Philadelphia, convenient to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip, eſpecially thoſe of the Preſbyterian, Friends, and Baptiſt denominations. The terms of ſale will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title given to the purchaſer, by

HUGH LONG.

Nov. 10, 1795.

N. B. The Vendue to begin about one o'clock.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 2d day of December next, on the Premiſes, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey,

A PLANTATION, being about two miles from Flemington, the county town, on the road towards Howell's ferry, on Delaware, containing 203 acres, 20 thereof are good meadow, and more may be made, about one half cleared, and divided in five fields, in which are plenty of never failing water, the other half covered with excellent timber; there is a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees on the premiſes, alſo a two ſtory ſtone houſe, milk-houſe and barn, all roomy and in good order, the place is every healthy, and in a good neighbourhood. The payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of May next. The title is good.

JONAS BAUROFT,
JOHN BAUROFT.

Nov. 10, 1795.

A Plantation and Stock,

For SALE by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, the 20th inſtant.

A Valuable PLANTATION, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, 22 miles and an half from Philadelphia, 7 and an half from Cheſter, 6 from Marcus-Hook, 9 from Wilmington, within 3 miles of ſeveral merchant mills and ſundry places of worſhip, containing 211 acres, well watered, plenty of woodland, about 30 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good houſe, large barn, with convenient ſheds and ſtabling, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over an excellent ſpring, a well of good water near the door, with other convenient buildings, an orchard containing 50 apple, and about 500 peach trees. The Place in good repair, with an indiſputable title.

The STOCK, conſiſting of horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine, with all kinds of farming utenſils, and houſhold furniture.

The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known, by

JOHN NEAL.

Eleventh Month, Nov. 7, 1795.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing, on the 26th of October, a black two year old COLT, with three white feet, a ſtar and blaze. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take the Colt away.

MICHAEL MALIN,
ſtanding at No. 21, in the old Philadelphia market.

November 9, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſtray HORSE, about three years old, a dark bay, about 15 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JONATHAN PHIPPS,

Auguſt 19, 1795. Black-ſmith.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DUTTON, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to the ſubſcribers, living in Upper-Chicheſter, Delaware county, Pennſylvania.

JOHN TALBOT, } Executors.
CALEB EYRE, }

11th Mo. 4th, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem county, a Lad, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him an old brown coat, of ſuperfine cloth, an old fuſtian ditto, a good fur hat, a pair of ſhoes with hob-nails, and ſundry other articles of cloathing unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY STYNER.

November 10, 1795.

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 28th of the 9th Month laſt, a black MARE, 9 years old laſt ſpring, about 14½ hands high, with a remarkable ſcar on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, and Forty Shillings for the thief, if brought to juſtice.

BENJAMIN WATSON.

11th Mo. 7th, 1795.

NOTICE,

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Iſaac Yarnall*, late of Willis-town, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, lawfully atteſted, that they may be diſcharged.

NATHAN YARNALL,
JOSHUA YARNALL, } Executors.
CALEB YARNALL.

September 15.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber on the Ridge Road, Philadelphia county, an old brindle COW, one of her horns is remarkably crooked. The owner thereof, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,

NATHAN LEVERING.

Sept. 18th, 1795.

For SALE,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, 18 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Skippack and Swedes Ford roads, containing 150 acres of land, whereon are erected a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, a ſtone barn and ſtone ſpring-houſe; alſo two tenantable houſes, one part ſtone and part log the other is log, with ſtabling for each; there are two bearing orchards on ſaid plantation, alſo about 45 acres of wood land, and about 20 acres of good meadow, the remainder good plow-land. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

SAMUEL DEHAVEN, ſenior.

Oct. 24, 1795. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Rittenhouſe, late of the townſhip of Norriton, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bill, bond, note or otherwiſe, to make payment to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 28th day of November next, otherwiſe the law will be put in force without reſpect of perſons, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted.

CHRISTOPHER RITTENHOUSE } Exe-
EZEKIEL RHOADS. } cutors.

October 24, 1795. ¶

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnerſhip between Thomas Langſtroth and Evan Truman, under the firm of Langſtroth and Truman, in the paper-making buſineſs, was diſſolved the 20th inſtant, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who alone is authoriſed to receive the ſame. THOMAS LANGSTROTH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1795. †

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of John Pugh, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, tanner, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle off and diſcharge their reſpective accounts on or before the firſt day of January next; alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, on or before ſaid day. JESSE ROBERTS. } Exec'rs.
JOHN LEWIS, }

Oct. 24, 1795. *

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Gloucester county, ſtate of New Jerſey, on Thurſday the 8th day of October, an apprentice boy, named Elijah Toy, about nineteen years and ten months old, about five feet nine inches high; had on a ſuit of fuſtian clothes and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward.

† ISAAC FISH.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Milſtone, on Saturday, the 3d inſt. a Negrhe lad, named NED, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet, tolerable black, ſmooth ſkin, a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes, if attacked cloſely is apt to ſtammer in his anſwers, about 19 years old; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue lappell'd coat with metal buttons, a brown ſhort cloth jacket, and tow ſhirt and trowſers. Alſo ran away with the above Negroe, from the ſubſcriber, in Trenton, a Negroe man, named DICK, about 28 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, tolerable black ſmooth ſkin, has a bunch of buſhy hair behind, and had his fore-top lately cut off; has ſcars on his back, having been ſeveral times flogg'd at the whipping-poſt; if attacked cloſely will ſtammer in his anſwers; had on, and took with him, an old fur hat, with a remarkable high crown and narrow brim, a blue ſurtout, and homeſpun trowſers. Whoever apprehends the above Negroes, and delivers them to ABRAHAM HUNT, at Trenton, or HENRY DISBROW, at Milſtone, Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, or in proportion for either of them.

N. B. From information, it is evident that ſaid Negroes, have croſſed the Delaware into Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

October 12th, 1795. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen-town, Eaſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named John W. Jackſon, by trade a weaver, about 17 years of age, of fair complexion, light ſtrait hair, and blue eyes; had on, when he went away, a light bearſkin coat, homeſpun linen jacket and trowſers, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES COLVIN.

June 26, 1795.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about Queen-ſtreet, as his parents live there. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate n Salem county, New-Jerſey, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent ſoil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, incloſed with an excellent cedar fence, ſet on large ſtones; about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, having ſtreams of water on three ſides thereof, the reſidue is excellent woodland, conſiſting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is ſuppoſed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on ſaid tract 5 cedar log dwelling houſes, almoſt new, a ſtory and a half high, with two rooms on a floor about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a conſiderable part of which of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is alſo on the premiſes a tide landing on Salem creek, the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JOHN M'COLLISTER in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to WILLIAM H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia or to SAMUEL SHARP, Franklin furnace, Suſſex county.

September 25, 1795. 9w*

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfield townſhip, Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 15th of September laſt, an indented ſervant lad, between 17 and 18 years of age, had on, when he went away, one pair of ſtriped homeſpun trowſers, a ſhirt and a wool hat; he is a well ſet lad, and has loſt the fore finger of his left hand, at the ſecond joint. Whoever takes ſaid lad and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

PHILIP WESCOTT.

October 14. †

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Bohemia, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 9th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe man, named NED about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, forward and impertinent; had on a coarſe tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a high crown'd felt hat, and old corduroy or thickſet waiſtcoat, a greyiſh mix'd cloth coat, and carries a large cane with a braſs head carved, and wears a belt round his waiſt, on account of the rim of his belly being broke. The above Negroe worked with Jeſſe Holt and Samuel Torrance, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, near Mrs. Ball's tavern theſe ſix weeks paſt, and calls himſelf *Jack*; it is likely he will leave that neighbourhood and change his name again, as he was purſued in that neighbourhood on Thurſday laſt, by one of his young maſters, who got all his clothes except the above mentioned.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLALS, or if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABIGAIL RYLAND.

October 19. ‖

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, on the river Schuylkill, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia and ſeven from Norriſtown; containing about 250 acres, eighty whereof are woodland, and about thirty acres meadow, and more may be made; a conſiderable quantity of it is watered, and water in every field, which renders it very ſuitable for grazing or marketing. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe 23 feet by 33, two rooms and an entry on the firſt floor, and three on the ſecond, the ſtories ten feet high, a good ſtone ſpring houſe over an excellent ſpring, alſo a commodious new ſtone barn, 33 feet by 63, with ſtables underneath, an old orchard and a young one juſt beginning to bear; alſo a variety of pear, peach, cherry and plumb trees, and a ſhare in a ſhad fiſhery. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. ISAAC JACOBS.

10th mo. 3d 1795. 1 mo. t. b. c. t. f..

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d inſtant, a dark bay MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, a natural trotter, ſhod before, one of her hind feet white. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief in any goal ſo that he may be dealt with as the law directs, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by GEORGE PASSMORE.

N B. The aforeſaid Mare is generally ſuppoſed to be with foal.

Ninth Month 25, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

The Newtown Stage,

STARTS from Newtown every Tueſday and Friday morning at ten o'clock, and arrives at Philadelphia between three and four in the afternoon; and ſets off every Wedneſday and Saturday morning at ten o'clock from Philadelphia for Newtown. The prices for paſſengers are as follow, from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, three quarters of a dollar; to Newtown, one dollar; way paſſengers, four pence per mile. JOHN TOLBERT.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on or about the 2d day of Auguſt, an apprentice boy, named PETTIT BRITTON, about 20 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, his dreſs can't be deſcribed, as he took all his cloaths with him. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to me ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN GORDON,

No. 23, North Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. His parents live near Morriſtown, Eaſt-Jerſey, and it is thought he is gone that way.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,

&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

THE Copartnerſhip of ISRAEL & STEPHEN REYNOLDS, expiring this day, by mutual conſent, all thoſe who are indebted to them, are deſired to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to produce their accounts to ISRAEL REYNOLDS, in whoſe hands the Company's Books are left to be ſettled.

ISRAEL REYNOLDS.
STEPHEN REYNOLDS.

Weſt-Nottingham, 9th Month 24th, 1795. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the ſecond inſtant, a browniſh black HORSE, five or ſix years old, about 15 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead nearly like a C, high hip bones, and a lump on one of his hind fetlock joints, which ſometimes occaſions him to be lame. Whoever will deliver him to *Edward Garrigues*, No. 39, Cherry-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward. *

Philadelphia, 10 mo. 1795.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem county, September 1, 1795.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of Auguſt, a large brown HORSE, full 15 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſuppoſed to be about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

MASKELL MILLS.

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet. 3m

APPLE-TREES, &c.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that he has, at his Nurſery, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, twenty-nine miles from Philadelphia, between the Turk's Head and the Yellow Springs, a large aſſortment of the beſt grafted Apple-trees, of divers kinds, and of a large growth, as well as thriving ſtrait ſtalks, fit for re-planting; he has alſo a large quantity of natural trees, ſuch as would do to fill up old orchards quite out of the reach of cattle; and alſo Pear-trees, and May-duke Cherry-trees, all which he will diſpoſe of at a moſt reaſonable rate for caſh, or ſhort credit.—Any kind of grain will be taken in payment for the ſame, at market-price.

The time for planting in fall, is from the middle of October, and as long as the weather permits, and the ground keeps open; in the ſpring, as ſoon as the froſt is out until the middle of April. All the above kinds may be had, by applying to

§ ISRAEL MEREDITH.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber laſt night, two Negroe men. One named PETER, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four or five inches high. He took with him one dark brown homeſpun worſted coat, white caſſimer waiſtcoat, jean olive coloured breeches, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, two light brown cloth coattees, one ſagathy olive coloured coattee, one pair of old calfſkin ſhoes, one pair of new ſhoes hob-nailed, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of large plated buckles, a new white hat, and one black hat. He is remarkably clear from ſwearing.

The other named POMPEY, about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, knock-kneed, and remarkably ſmall legs. He took with him one clouded nankeen coat, fancy pattern'd jean ſtriped waiſtcoat, nankeen trowſers, a homeſpun ſagathy coattee olive coloured, a homeſpun ſtriped cloth coat half worn, one pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of yarn ditto, one fine ſhirt, two coarſe ditto, two pair of linen trowſers, two pair of hob-nailed ſhoes, a new black hat and an old hat, beſides a variety of other cloaths not mentioned. Said POMPEY is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very quarrelſome.

Whoever ſecures ſaid run-aways in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them, paid by

JOSEPH ELLIS.

Gloucester county, New-Jerſey, September 23d, 1795. ‖ 8w.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land ſituated in the townſhip of Wrightstown, county of Bucks and ſtate of Pennſylvania, twenty-four and an half miles from Philadelphia, and five from New-town, a very good ſtand for a ſtore, and buildings ſufficient for the buſineſs, a frame two ſtory dwelling-houſe, and a ſtone kitchen, a large waggon-houſe 25 feet ſquare, and log barn, with ſufficient ſtabling for the place, with 92 acres of land, about one third woodland, the reſt arable land, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, a well of water near the door, and ſeveral ſprings on the premiſes; the place may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

RICHARD YARDLEY.

October 2d, 1795. §

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, a light bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar and ſnip, and ſeveral old ſcars on his back and rump, occaſioned by the bite of another horſe, ſhort mane and thick tail, and trots remarkably wide behind. Any perſon taking up the Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Horſe only, Twelve Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid.

GEORGE DUNNIT.

Auguſt 19, 1795. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 20th day of June laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, within one mile of Brown's-ferry on the Youghiogeny river, on the road leading from Greenſborough to Waſhington, a dapple STALLION, with a ſaddle and bridle, he is about fifteen hands and an half high, three years old, his mane and tail remarkably white, bald face, and the under part of his lip white, three of his legs white up to the knees, and hoof of the off fore foot black, well made, round bodied, and of excellent ſpirit. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a Dutchman, who called himſelf John Bear, ſays he lived near Straſbourgh, in Lancaſter county. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, September 2d, 1795.

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NOVEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3409.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1795.

A Plantation for Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 3d day of December next, will be sold, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premises,

A PLANTATION, situate in Warminster townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 194 acres of land, whereof about 50 acres are the beſt timber land, and 15 acres meadow, the reſt arable land, and generally of a ſuperior quality, being part of that excellent ridge of land extending in an eaſt and weſt direction through this and ſome neighbouring counties. There are on the premiſes a good bearing orchard, a convenient dwelling houſe, part of ſtone work and part of logs, having 4 rooms on a floor, and a dry cellar underneath, a good double barn, with convenient ſtables, a ſtone ſpring-houſe almoſt new, covering a ſpring of good water, and a well of never failing water at the door.

Alſo one other Tenement or Dwelling Houſe, which is alſo part ſtone work and part logs, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent dry cellar under it, and a never failing well of water at the door.

At the ſame Time and Place will be Sold—A contiguous LOT of 4 acres and ten perches of Land. The whole of this lot, excepting the garden and ſcite of the buildings, is meadow, under the beſt graſs. The improvements are, a ſtone dwelling houſe almoſt new, a log kitchen and weavers ſhop, convenient ſtables, and a young orchard of beſt grafted fruit, juſt beginning to bear. This lot has uſually been held by a tradeſman, and is well ſuited for ſuch, being adjacent to the public road. Both tracts bound on the ſtreet road, and are about 19 miles diſtant from Philadelphia, convenient to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip, eſpecially thoſe of the Preſbyterian, Friends, and Baptiſt denominations. The terms of ſale will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title given to the purchaſer, by

HUGH LONG.

Nov. 10, 1795.

N. B. The Vendue to begin about one o'clock.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 2d day of December next, on the Premiſes, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey,

A PLANTATION, being about two miles from Flemington, the county town, on the road towards Howell's ferry, on Delaware, containing 203 acres, 20 thereof are good meadow, and more may be made, about one half cleared, and divided in five fields, in which are plenty of never failing water, the other half covered with excellent timber; there is a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees on the premiſes, alſo a two ſtory ſtone houſe, milk-houſe and barn, all roomy and in good order, the place is every healthy, and in a good neighbourhood. The payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of May next. The title is good.

JONAS BAUROFT,
JOHN BAUROFT.

Nov. 10, 1795. ‖

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem county, a Lad, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him an old brown coat, of ſuperfine cloth, an old fuſtian ditto, a good fur hat, a pair of ſhoes with hob-nails, and ſundry other articles of cloathing unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY STYNER.

November 10, 1795. *

Conveyance-Office.

THE ſubſcriber informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a *Conveyance-Office* on the old Bethlehem road, in Bucks county, New-Britain townſhip, at the place called Shull's tavern, but now occupied by the ſubſcriber, for the purchaſe and ſale of REAL ESTATES. Any perſon who will favour him with their cuſtom, he hopes will find every attention paid to their buſineſs.

JACOB CLEMENS.

October 25, 1795. *

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 28th of the 9th Month laſt, a black MARE, 9 years old laſt ſpring, about 14½ hands high, with a remarkable ſcar on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, and Forty Shillings for the thief, if brought to juſtice.

BENJAMIN WATSON.

11th Mo. 7th, 1795. §

A Plantation and Stock,

For SALE by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, the 20th inſtant.

A Valuable PLANTATION, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, 22 miles and an half from Philadelphia, 7 and an half from Cheſter, 6 from Marcus-Hook, 9 from Wilmington, within 3 miles of ſeveral merchant mills and ſundry places of worſhip, containing 211 acres, well watered, plenty of woodland, about 30 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good houſe, large barn, with convenient ſheds and ſtabling, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over an excellent ſpring, a well of good water near the door, with other convenient buildings, an orchard containing 50 apple, and about 500 peach trees. The Place in good repair, with an indiſputable title.

The STOCK, conſiſting of horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine, with all kinds of farming utenſils, and houſhold furniture.

The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known, by

JOHN NEAL.

Eleventh Month, Nov. 7, 1795. ‖

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DUTTON, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly attested for ſettlement, to the ſubſcribers, living in Upper-Chicheſter, Delaware county, Pennſylvania.

JOHN TALBOT, } Executors.
CALEB EYRE, }

11th Mo. 4th, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſtray HORSE, about three years old, a dark bay, about 15 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

‖ JONATHAN PHIPPS,

Auguſt 19, 1795. Black-ſmith.

TO BE SOLD,

For the Term of Eight Years,

A LIKELY young Negro MAN, between 24 and 25 years of age, ſold for no fault but the want of a maſter, well verſed in the farming buſineſs, and a good hand at driving a team; he has conſtantly enjoyed good health. For terms of ſale apply to REBECCA SANDHAM, on the Hartford road, two miles from the Middle-ferry, or Mrs. WEED, at the Philadelphia gaol. Oct. 29, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres, ſituate about one mile from Thomſon's bridge, in Upper Alloway's creek townſhip, Salem county, New-Jerſey, on which there are a good brick houſe, about 36 feet and half by 24 feet and half, 3 ſtories on one ſide and 2 on the other, a barn, cow-houſe and ſtable, with other out buildings, but as I ſuppoſe any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the place, a further deſcription is needleſs. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL RAY, at his mill, near the old Glaſs-houſe, who will ſhew the place, and make known the terms, or the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, Southwark, No. 349.

HUGH LOW.

October 22, 1795. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Gulf Mill, on the 22d inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, about ſix years old, with a blaze in her face, near ſixteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CONRAD KRICKBAUM.

October 30, 1795. *

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Bowman's Lane, Germantown, on the firſt of October, a pale red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GERSHOM SAXON.

Nov. 2, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, ſituate on the Hartford road, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, late the property of Thomas Cornog, deceaſed, adjoining lands of John Lindſay, Eſq; Major William Brooks, and others, containing about 112 acres, 14 whereof are meadow, and more may be made at a trifling expence, a proportionable part woodland, and the remainder good arable land. On it there are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring houſe on a never failing ſpring, a frame Barn, ſtables, &c. and 2 ſmall orchards. For terms apply to *Daniel Cornog*, living in Willis-town townſhip, Cheſter county, or to *Nathaniel Davis*, at the ſign of the White Horſe, Elbow Lane, Philadelphia.

October 9, 1795. ¶

From the London Morning Chronicle.

THE preſent circumſtances of this country remind me of the proverb *Quos Jupiter vult perdere pins dementat*. An infatuation unparallelled in the hiſtory of any nation has ſeized upon the people of this kingdom; for a conſiderable time our powers ſeem to have been palſied, and we have viewed with indifference the moſt awful calamities which can afflict mortals, brought upon us by deſigning, oſtinate, weak and wicked men. We have ſeen the dreadful dogs of war let looſe, and have nouriſhed them with our own blood, and fed them upon our own vitals. Under the banners of our miniſter, we have hurled the thunderbotls of battle on the heads of thoſe guilty wretches, who dared to think for themſelves, and baniſh thoſe minions and courtiers who conſumed their ſubſtance in riot and debauchery. Let us for a moment trace the progreſs of our able leader, and we ſhall doubtleſs have reaſon to admire his talents and applaud his virtues.

Let us firſt (if we may yet dare to ſay ſo) look into the Cabinet; there we ſhall ſee him laying a deep plan for exaſperating the people againſt French principles, and hypocritically crying, that order and religion are in danger; the cry is echoed through the hirelings of the court, and the great maſs of the people at once plunge into a ruinous and unneceſſary war; and they abſurdly imagine it to be eſſential to their very exiſtence. Policy would (one ſhould have imagined) have dictated a different courſe; we once held the balance of Europe in our hands, and ſecure in our fleets, in our reſources, and in our rocky ſhores, we might have ſmiled at the ſtorm which was agitating Europe, and at laſt have huſhed the world to peace; but alas! the Rights of Man, thoſe rights ſo formidable to corrupt ſtateſmen, had been proclaimed in the world, and they muſt either be ſubdued, or the whole earth be made a deſart. For this noble purpoſe, alliances the moſt heterogeneous muſt be formed; millions muſt be added to our vaſt debt.—Foreign armies muſt be paid with the money which was ſqueezed from the induſtrious tradeſman and labourer, and fed with that bread which our famiſhed Peaſantry have long cried for in vain; rivers of blood muſt be ſhed; manufacturers muſt be dragged from their labours to the field of battle; one of the bulwarks of Liberty, the Habeas Corpus Act, muſt be torn down; contributions levied; neutral powers muſt be inſulted and bullied; and an ancient ally, againſt her inclination and contrary to her intereſt, muſt be dragged into a war which threatened her very exiſtence: But the catalogue of court ſchemes is too large to go through; like the box of Pandora, the Cabinet has been pregnant with evils, and, opened by the hand of the Demon of miſchief, it has covered the earth with miſery.

Let us now view our miniſter directing the councils of War; here we ſhall ſee him in his noble attitude; we ſhall ſee him hurling forth the fire-brand of Civil War into a neighbouring country, publickly glorying in the deed, and impiouſly endeavouring to tear from the mouths of a famiſhed people the common bounties of Heaven; we ſhall ſee him, in conjunction with his Allies, madly attempting to break through a vaſt chain of fortified poſts which the whole world may aſſail in vain; leaving two almoſt impregnable barriers, Liſle and Maubeuge, and two immenſe armies on the right and left flanks, and advancing into a country where difficulties would increaſe at every ſtep, and every individual would become an enemy: the event of the ſcheme has ſufficiently proved its folly. We ſhall ſee him conquering a town or two in the name of the Engliſh, and putting them in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians—we ſhall ſee him giving children muſquets in lieu of their pop guns, and raiſing them over the heads of veterans grown grey in ſervice and experience; we ſhall ſee him commanding our troops to retreat in Holland, when they might, in the firſt inſtance, have retreated into Germany, and, by good luck, bringing them out, through a paſs of not more than 30 miles, in a ſeaſon the moſt inclement ever known, without the conveniencies, and almoſt without the neceſſaries of life, and draging the wounded over an inhoſpitable country, inſtead of leaving them to the mercy of the French.

After we had entered upon the war, the plan of defending Holland was not, perhaps, altogether wrong; but it ſurely was bad policy to defend it ſo long, and at ſuch hazard: and, I think, we may juſtly conſider the miniſter as accountable for the great outlines, at leaſt of the plan. I do not find fault with the retreat, which, in ſome circumſtances, appears a maſter ſtroke of Generalſhip; but I arraign the abſurd plan which placed our brave countrymen in ſuch an unhappy ſituation.

When all idea of conquering France by its Northern Frontier is given up, we ſee him, at a vaſt expence, and with conſiderable hazard to the men, keeping the whole cavalry pent up in Germany, and abſurdly expecting an opportunity for acting in conjunction with the allies who have proved both treacherous and impotent: And we ſee him attacking Dunkirk by his troops abroad, while no effectual co-operation is prepared at home, and a floating battery built in ſuch a bungling ſtyle (after many ridiculous vaunts,) that it could not even approach within cannon ſhot of the place, and therefore wiſely brought back to the river where it was prepared; we ſee him vainly attempting, in the face of the whole Southern French army, to keep poſſeſſion of Toulon, its inhabitants left to the protection of an inſufficient and motly garriſon, and at laſt abandoned to the fury of Republican armies.

In the Mediterranean, we ſee him adding the iſland of Corſica to the Britiſh dominions, employing almoſt half the Britiſh fleet to defend it, and depending, for the ſubſiſtence of his ſailors, upon the doubtful friendſhip of nations once hoſtile to the Britiſh flag. In the Weſt-Indies we ſee him conquering in one month, and, for want of ſufficient reinforcements, loſing all in the next: troops which ought to have been there to have defended the conqueſt, we behold in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, ſhut up in unwholeſome tranſports, dying by hundreds, and at laſt ſent at ſuch a time, as ſhall infallibly expoſe them to the hurricanes. We hear him proclaiming martial law in the iſlands, and thereby diſguſting the natives and arming them againſt the oppreſſed negroes. We ſee him leaving our ſhips to the mercy of a few French Frigates, and endeavouring to pick a quarrel with the only power that can preſerve out planters from ſtarving. In the Eaſt-Indies, we ſee him leaving our commerce to the attacks of the enemy's cruizers.

Let us now view him as director of the marine, for I conſider him as reſponſible for the errors in each department, as he is well known to be the primum mobile of each, and to be the lord paramount of all. That Chatham was a mere cypher, all muſt allow, and that Dundas is his moſt confidential counſellor, is ſufficiently known. That he ſhewed the former how to manage a hand, which was dealt him merely from a brother's partiality, and which he had not ſufficient talents to play himſelf, is aſſerted upon good authority, and ſeems corroborated by the event; and that he is accuſtomed with the latter, to plan campaigns, and lay ſieges over the bottle, is a fact which the ſtate of both in the houſe of commons, on the firſt breaking out of the war, ſufficienly proves. Let us now view him as a financier, which is more properly his own department—we ſee him paying off the national debt, by ſpending upwards of four millions in a conteſt with the Spaniards about Nootka-Sound, which, after all, it is by no means clear that we are in full poſſeſſion of, and which was never worth one hundredth part of the

money: of the true value of this, however, even if it be now our's, we can hardly judge, as, notwithſtanding his promiſes to parliament, he has hitherto preſerved a ſullen ſilence upon this ſubject—we ſee him too, ſquandering a large ſum in bullying the Empreſs of Ruſſia, who only decided the attempt, and at laſt plainly told him ſhe would have Oczakow, and had it. He now makes atonement by forming an alliance with this keen politician, who, if I miſtake not, will prove as treacherous as his other allies. We ſee him too, in order to pay off the debt more ſpeedily, kindly preſenting the King of Pruſſia, the King of Sardinia, the Landgrave of Heſſe, and the Elector of Hanover, with many millions of money, almoſt forcing a loan of more than four upon the Emperor of Germany, and guaranteeing the payment in caſe of his inſolvency, which, after his wars, is by no means unlikely to happen. Beſides this, we ſee him reviving antiquated claims, which, if juſt, ought to have been ſettled before, paying the arrears due to an army agent in the American war, and to the Landgrave of Heſſe for thoſe mercenaries, whom he probably got without coſt, and loſt without burial in the plains of America. We ſee him adding millions to millions in the preſent cruſade, till our debt has almoſt been doubled, and yet his friends impudently aſſerting, that our debt is really diminiſhing. This is, it muſt be confeſſed, a new way of paying off old debts, and reminds one of the bottle conjurer, who perſuaded a vaſt multitude that he could actually force himſelf into a quart decanter. The Engliſh, alas! ſeem fated to be the dupes of their own folly, and of the knavery and treachery of others.

Let us now view him in the laſt part of his character, which I ſhall notice—let us look into his arrangements at home.—Here we ſhall ſee him eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of eſpionage, arming the mind of each man againſt his neighbour, making the whole country a kind of *Campus Martius*, tempting honeſt and induſtrious tradeſmen from their families, by all the foppery and ſhew of independent companies; luring the huſbandman and mechanic from their labour, with a few guineas and a watch; and kidnapping others, notwithſtanding the hypocritical pretences which have been made to puniſh this practice. We ſee him attacking the liberty of the preſs, dragging perſons to priſon, and actually keeping them there many months, upon conſtructive treaſon and charges, which (thanks to the independence of ſome juries) have been proved falſe. We ſee him raiſing the watch words of party-ſpirit, branding either, directly or by his agents, thoſe with the title of Jacobins, Republicans, or Democrats, who dare to raiſe their voices againſt his meaſures, or to aſſert the birthright of Britons. We ſee him arranging a plan for ſaddling the nation with debts, which ought not to have met the eye of the public, and which ought, in honour and generoſity, either never to have been contracted, or to have been paid by other means. We ſee too, and, alas! we feel, the dire effects of his domeſtic arrangements, in the alarming ſcarcity, which has begun its career amongſt us. It is idle to ſay, that the war is not the cauſe of this, when it is well known, that we have fed and ſupplied, not only our own troops, but many of the allies; when it is conſidered what ſtores we loſt in Flanders and Holland; and that nearly five times as much proviſions is conſumed by the ſame number of men in time of war, as in time of peace. We ſee this man, at the very time when our ſhips ought to have left port, locked them faſt in our harbours, by an embargo impolitic as it was unjuſt. Inſtead of having the corn importation open to different competitors, and offering an additional bounty, we ſee him ſending out government agents, with whom there could be no competition, and who damped the ardour of private adventurers: we ſee a fooliſh expedition planned for the coaſt of France, and proviſions taken from our own mouths, to feed Chouans and emigrants; and I ſpeak from authority when I ſay, that I know thoſe, who even now ſee flour barrelled up, and ſent on board. Yet this man has the inſolence and the cruelty to inſult us in our calamity, and to tell us we muſt ſubſcribe for the poor, when our pockets are almoſt emptied by forced and voluntary contributions. He has the impudence to declare that we muſt eat only one kind of bread; and, as if he meant to deride us, adds, that we may eke out this bread by meat and other articles. Why have we been obliged to ſubmit to this? Merely to pamper the luxury, and gratify the ambition of a few individuals; to enable a haughty and oppreſſive miniſter to wield the rod of power with a more weighty hand. After the miniſter has got from the public upwards of one hundred thouſand pounds for powder licences, he gravely adviſes them to leave off this luxury, when at the very time the butterflies of St. James's are ſhining in their gaudy honours, and the poor ſoldiers are obliged, for the ſake of military decorum, to throw that flour upon their heads, which their eager appetites would gladly convert into ſubſtantial food. It has been ſaid, that the quantity uſed in this way, is no object, but I am credibly informed, that in Danbury camp alone, which is by no means the largeſt, nearly thirty ſacks are uſed in a week for this purpoſe. The average conſumption is, I believe, one pound per man a week; nor will this appear over rated, if it be divided into ſeven parts, which makes little more than two ounces per day.

It is in vain to talk of relief in this delemma from foreign markets. All we have to expect from the Baltic is acknowledged to be no more than about one hundred and fifty thouſand quarters of corn, part of which has arrived, and is conſumed, and the whole of which would not ſupply the kingdom for two days. That from Canada, even miniſters acknowledged cannot arrive before Auguſt at the earlieſt; and after ſo long a voyage, and ſuch an unfavourable ſeaſon, it will, probably, like that from Dantzic, be very bad. Our own harveſt muſt be backward, and, according to preſent appearances, will be very unproductive. The weather has been ſuch, and our diſaſters have been ſo many, that it plainly appears as if an incenſed deity was fighting againſt us; the victories of our fleets have been of no real advantage, for ſhips taken from the enemy, will neither ſupply us with money nor food, and theſe ſucceſſes only tend to urge us on to our ruin.—Oh! could I write with the pen of Junius, or could I thunder with the eloquence of Demoſthenes, I would endeavour to rouſe my countrymen from their dreadful lethargy. I would bid them view the judgments of God which evidently hang over them, and ſee the finger of the Almighty, writing in the waters and in the clouds, that we are engaged in a war, unneceſſary and unjuſt; I would call them to acknowledge his power, and to ſhake from their ſeats a corrupt adminiſtration, with the general and reverberated cry of Peace! Peace! Peace! The blood of our countrymen would then no longer flow at the command of folly, obſtinacy, and injuſtice; commerce would again pour her ſtores in our harbours; our cities would no longer mourn, and a merciful God, would, perhaps, pity our diſtreſs, and give us a rich and early harveſt; I fear, however, that *money, that root of all evil*, has corrupted our principles, debaſed our virtue, and ſunk us to that ſtate which has ever preceded the fall of nations, and fitted them for ſlavery, or prepared them for deſtruction.

Intereſt, ambition, luxury, and diſſipation, have deprived us of almoſt every manly and virtuous principle: and Britons, once the admiration of the world, have ſunk into contemptible bullies, Machiavelian politicians, ſorded ſtock-jobbers, voracious landholders, profligate coxcombs, venal courtiers, and ignorant rioters and plunderers.

Oh! my degraded, degenerate countrymen! rouſe from your apathy; call up to view your noble anceſtors the Hampdens and Sydneys of former times; tear from your eyes the bandage of deluſion, which your falſe fears have ſuffered an artful miniſter to fix upon them, and boldly dare to tell him and the world, that you will continue to be juſt and free. If, however, you perſiſt in your obſtinacy and folly, I, as a citizen, have fulfilled my duty; I have warned you of your danger; I have deſcribed to you its ſources; I have pointed out your temerity; I call heaven to witneſs, that if my country muſt fall, I am at leaſt thus innocent, and whatever be the event, I am reſolved to die as I have lived—

July 14, 1795. A PATRIOT.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 9.

A gentleman from the South-weſtern Territory informs, that Governor Blount was met, on the 10th of October, at Tellico Block-houſe, by ſeveral Chiefs and Warriors of each of the tribes of Creek, Cherokee and Chickaſaw Indians, with whom he commenced a talk. The Creeks and Chickaſaws kept aloof for ſeveral days, apparently wiſhing to prefer war to peace, (but more eſpecially the former, to wreck their revenge on the Chickaſaws) till the 17th, when they altered their tone, and agreed to ſmoke the calumet of peace with that nation and the United States. John Watts and the Little Turkey were among the Cherokees who attended, and followed the example of the Creeks, in declaring their wiſh to live in amity with the United States.

Our informant adds, that previous to the holding of this talk, the Creeks had made a ſecond attack on the Chickaſaws, but were repulſed, with the loſs of upwards of thirty killed, and many wounded.

BOSTON, November 4.

The Times, of September 1, a London paper, which is generally the precurſor of the plans and intentions of the Britiſh Miniſter, contains what may be ſtiled a manifeſto; in which, after a detail of events of the war, and complaints of the punic faith of the King of Pruſſia, the Emperor, the King of Spain, and ſome of the powers of Europe, it intimates that the great object of the war was changed, and that Britain, deſerted by her allies, ought now to contend for an indemnification of expences. This indemnification they alledge can only be acquired by a ſpirited declaration of war againſt Spain, to be followed up by an attack on its commerce and poſſeſſions in South America. In addition to this, a vigorous war in the Weſt-Indies is recommended againſt the French and Spaniſh Iſlands.

That the Britiſh Miniſtry had a ſhare in the compoſition of the above article, is apparent from the great preparations making in England, at the date of our laſt accounts, for an expedition to the Weſt-Indies, to which quarter 25,000 men were to be diſpatched; and a New-York paper ſince the mail, mentions the arrival of a thouſand troops at Martinico, and five hundred at another iſland, from England.

If ſuch is the intention of the Britiſh Miniſtry, and ſuch the actual preparations, we may expect that the Weſt-Indies will be the buſy theatre of war the enſuing winter. The Britiſh with ſuch a force will be able to make vigourous attacks on the iſlands; and ſuch no doubt is their intention. For finding, by fatal experience, they cannot accompliſh any object in Europe, they will endeavour to gain poſſeſſion of ſome of the French, Dutch and Spaniſh Iſlands, in order to have ſomething in their hands to offer as the price of Peace.

What effect the above will have on the commerce of the United States, is not eaſily foreſeen. The demand for ſupplies will be great; but the interruptions to our commerce will, no doubt, be many and vexatious.

November 9.

Laſt Saturday arrived here, the ſhip Four Siſters, Capt. Chace, in 48 days from Portſmouth, (England.) By this arrival we have received Britiſh papers to the 17th September, from which the following intereſting and highly important intelligence is extracted:

FRANCE,

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 11.

Merlin, of Douai, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety. "I come to impart to you, details which have come to hand ſince yeſterday, the

Croſſing of the RHINE.

JOURDAN, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe, to the Committee of Public Safety.

"Head-quarters at Duſſeldorf, 21 Fructidor (September 7,) 3d year of the Republic.

"Citizens Repreſentatives, the left wing of the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe, the command of which I entruſted to General Kleber, croſſed the Rhine yeſterday Morning, at three points. The General of Diviſion, Lefebre, commanding the attack on the left, effected the paſſage at Eickamb; he afterwards proceeded to Angerbach, leaving to the right a ſmall ſtrip of Pruſſian territory. At Spick he forced the paſſage of Angerbach, and proceeded to Angermunde, after having driven the enemy from Hockum. The deſign of this movement was to turn the enemy, who, to the number of 20,000 men, were encamped between Witlard and Hockum—the expedition was perfectly ſucceſsful. The General of Brigade, Demas, commanding four battalions of Grenadiers, who compoſed the advanced guard of this diviſion, was wounded by a muſquet ball, in ſhewing his brave companions the road to victory. The General of Diviſion, Grenier, commanding the centre attack, croſſed at Ardingen, in the centre of the enemy's poſition. The General of Diviſion, Championet, commanding the attack to the right, croſſed at Ham, above Duſſeldorf, at the ſame time that he bombarded and cannonaded that city from the left bank of the Rhine. The purport of this attack was to cut off the enemy's retreat and oblige them to retreat by the mountains, but to accompliſh this, it was neceſſary to obtain forcible poſſeſſion of Duſſeldorf, and to oblige the inhabitants to capitulate ſpeedily, otherwiſe this detached corps would have run the riſk of being driven into the Rhine. Gen. Legrand, at the head of a battalion of Grenadiers, proceed to the glacies of the city with an intrepidity which merits the higheſt praiſes, after having killed or taken priſoners all the troops he met with in the bay of Ham. The attack by ſtorm being irreſiſtable, the place ſurrendered, and was immediately delivered up to the troops of the republic. The enemy retreated to Rattingen, leaving on the field of battle ſeven guns, ſeveral military waggons and 100 priſoners. The General of Diviſion, Tilly, commanding the reſerve, croſſed at Eickamb, after the diviſion of General Lefebre.

On this important occaſion, General Kleber diſplayed the higheſt military talents. The Generals of diviſion and brigade executed with the greateſt judgment and the higheſt courage, the orders they received. The General of brigade of engineers Dejen, charged with throwing over the bridge of boats, was extremely uſefuk to us in embarking the troops, but in ſpite of all his aſſiduity, the bridge was not completely fixed all this day. This chief of brigade of engineers, Legaſtine, having conſtructed on the left bank of the Rhine, from Gileb to Fin, where a large and well diſpoſed works, under the command of the General of brigade, Belle, kept up a very warm fire, and ſeconded our attack perfectly well. The troops have diſplayed an intrepidity which ſhews that nothing is impoſſible. We found in the city of Duſſeldorff, 168 guns*, and ſeveral other articles, the liſt of which ſhall be tranſmitted to you as ſoon as I have received it. I cannot, as yet, poſitively ſtate our loſs, but it does not amount to 200 killed and wounded.

I ſhall tranſmit to you a plan of the enemy's poſition, which was defended by immenſe works. Several ſoldiers, of every rank, whoſe names are not yet come to my notice, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by high exploits. As ſoon as the particulars of theſe ſhall reach me, I ſhall tranſmit them to you. We ſhall endeavour to take advantage of this victory, by forcing the enemy to make, without delay, peace advantageous to the Republic, and which will allow us to enjoy the advantages held out to us by the Republican Conſtitution the Convention has juſt preſented for the acceptance of the French nation.

Health and Fraternity!

(Signed) "JOURDON."

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* *Duſſeldorff, E. long.* 6. 24. *lat.* 51. 15. *town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, capital of the Dutchy of Berg, ſituate on the eaſt ſhore of the Rhine,* 20 *miles north of Cologn.*

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.

Official intelligence has been received in this capital, of the French army, under the command of General Le Fevre, having in the morning of the 6th inſt. croſſed the Rhine at Botberg near Urdingen. The paſſage was effected with the utmoſt celerity, and with the loſs of very few men. Duſſeldorf was in poſſeſſion of the Republican troops in two hours after midnight.

Thus has the paſſage of this rapid river been accompliſhed at a place where leaſt expected, inaſmuch as the French had concentered the force apparently deſtined for this expedition oppoſite Neuwied. This brilliant atchievement was, no doubt, effected with the greater facility, on account of the French having made a feint to croſs at Mentz. This fineſſe attracted the enemy's forces to the quarter where they expected to be aſſailed, which enabled this army, comparatively ſmall, to accompliſh their object in the manner deſcribed in the following letter from

Coblentz, Auguſt 29.

"The blow is ſtruck, and the firſt effort to effect the paſſage of the Rhine has been ſucceſsful. The following are the particulars

"Between Nieuwied and the White Tower is ſituated an iſle of conſiderable extent, which has not hitherto been occupied by either of the conflicting parties. Laſt night, however, this iſle became the ſanguinary conflict. About two o'clock in the morning, 1200 Republicans embarked in ſmall craft, and being favoured by the darkneſs of the night effected their paſſage to the iſle. The moment they gained a footing they took the precaution of throwing up breaſt works, in order to ſecure their poſition. But the noiſe of the pickaxes and ſhovels, alarmed the Auſtrians, and a diſcharge of muſquetry having convinced them of the intentions of the French, they commenced a heavy and inceſſant fire of cannon and mortars, and at intervals kept up a heavy and well directed fire of muſquetry. The French in their turn, opened all their batteries on the enemy, and the reports were ſo tremendous, that the earth ſhook ſeveral leagues from the ſcene of action.

"Nevertheleſs the brave Republicans maintained their enterprize with that calmneſs that always decides the fate of battleſh. They ſoon elevated their works, till they were enabled to eſtabliſh themſelves in the iſle, and till the moment I now write to you, all the efforts of the enemy to diſlodge them, have been fruiteſs.

August 30.

"Fortune continues to favour the enterprizes of the Republicans. Yesterday, at midnight, they came down the Moselle with two flying bridges, for the purpose of conveying them to the island, which they had made themselves masters of in the Rhine, near Neuwied. No sooner had they arrived at the stone bridge, than the Austrians by moon light discovered them, and played on them from the batteries.

P. S. We learn that Neuweid is almost entirely destroyed, and that, notwithstanding the conflagrations which have occurred in that place, the Austrians who are posted in the streets of the town, still continue to fire on the French posts, who reply with much alacrity."

Course of exchange and price of merchandize at Paris, on the 13th of September:

The Louis d'or	1250 livres.
Fine gold, per ounce	5000
Gold, in bars	3100
Silver Ingots	2375
Specie, per cent.	4800
Hamburgh	8500
Amsterdam	1 1/4
Basle	23 16 1/3
Genoa	4050
Leghorn	4250
St. Domingo coffee, per lb.	54
Hamburg sugar	64
Orleans sugar	56
Marseilles soap	40
Common soap	42
Candles	42
Moist sugar	40

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Paris papers contain an official account from General Jourdan, of the passage of the Rhine, and the reduction of Dusseldorf. These accounts are, however, by no means satisfactory, as the statement of the loss sustained by the French army, if any opposition was made, seems almost incredible. The Hamburgh mail, to which we must still look for a correct detail of this important event, had not arrived at a late hour last night.

Philadelphia, November 18.

The brave General Rochambeau, who in 1793 repelled the attack made by Admiral Gardner, and who sustained so gallantly, in 1794, a siege of 69 days with a handful of men, against the formidable forces under Sir Charles Grey and Admiral Jarvis, has left this city for France.—He is exchanged for General O'Hara. The French patriots of Martinico, who love and esteem him, wait with impatience his return to the Islands, where he is to go, it is said, according to a late determination of the Convention, who have thereby done justice to his courage, talents and integrity.

At an election held on Saturday, the 31st ult. for a President, Managers, and Treasurer of the Company for erecting a bridge over the river Delaware, at the borough of Easton, the following gentlemen were chosen:

President.—John Sitgreaves.

Managers.—Thomas Bullman, William Henry, John Mulhallon, Robert Stewart, Valentine Beidelman and John Green.

Treasurer—Jacob Arndt, jun.. The President and Managers have since appointed John Arndt Secretary to the Company.

There are letters in town from Lisbon as late as the 28th September, which mention that provisions of every kind are very plenty there.

We hear that the Active, Blair, was boarded on Tuesday the 10th inst. to the southward of our Capes, by a British 74, and a 64—and that the two French armed ships got information of the same, and in consequence of which they put back to the Cape on Wednesday following.

On the 10th inst. died Captain *William Greenway*, aged 80 years. He was the oldest nautical captain in the port of Philadelphia. He was attached to the interest of his Country, and in the late war was in public service. Capt. *Greenway* was a free, agreeable companion to persons of every age. He was an early member of the Marine Society, established for the Relief of the Widows of distressed Captains:—The Members of that Society, with relatives and friends, Thursday afternoon, attended his remains to the Grave yard of St. Paul's Church. The shipping had their colours half mast high on the occasion.

By the arrival of the Active, Capt. Blair, from Havre de Grace, we have received Paris papers up to the 14th of September; but they contain nothing of importance since the passing of the Rhine. The sittings of the Convention are principally taken up with receiving the decisions of the Primary Assemblies and Departments of the army.—The whole of the returns are not yet received; but it appears that the Constitution will be very generally accepted, though it is doubtful whether the clause for re-electing 2-3ds of the present Convention will be adopted. The following articles are translated from the proceedings of the Convention on the 12th and 13th of September.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 12.

Lehardi hurried to the Tribune to give to the Convention the state of the Commune of Rouen, which has been accused to us of royalism. Out of 23 Sections, 21 have accepted the Constitution and the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor (for removing two thirds of the present members) by an immense majority; the 10th and 11th have rejected the decrees by a small majority of five or six voices. There are three others which have not remitted their decision.

The Commune of Grenoble has accepted the Constitution and the decrees.

The Convention ordered for divers commissions 823 millions; one million of which was for payment of secret expences of the Committee of General Surety.

The invalids and military assembled to the number of 5000, sent the process verbal of their acceptance of the Constitutional Act, and the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor. They demand to be authorised to name a certain number of Electors proportioned to their number.

This demand, which ought to have been expected, and which will unhappily be bad to others more extravagant, was sent to the Committee of Eleven.

The Section of Mont Blanc sent its decision on the Constitution. It has accepted with unanimity, the Constitutional Act, but rejected the decrees for re-electing a part of the present members. This Section dissimulates not to the Convention, that it has its doubts on the authenticity of the address in the name of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, in which they accuse the Citizens of Paris with a project of arresting the members of the Convention.

Boudin demanded that this address and others of a similar kind, be sent to the Committee of General Safety, and engaged himself to make known, at a proper time, the true authors of the movements and intrigues. *Applauded by the Mountain and Tribunes.*

September 13.

The Primary Assembly of the section of the West, has made known its decision. One citizen alone voted for a King, another for the Constitution of 1789, the others, to the number of 1697, have accepted the Constitution, and rejected the decree.

Pertin des Vosges, who returned from the department of the North and from Pas-de-Calas, gave a satisfactory account of his mission. The best disposition reigns every where. The Constitution is every where accepted, and the most efficacious measures have been taken to protect the coast against the incursions of the English.

The three sections of the commune of Port Malo have accepted the Constitution and the decrees.

A deputy from the section of Bonne Nouvelle appeared. "The Primary Assembly of the section of Bonne Nouvelle has accepted the Constitution almost unanimously, and it has rejected the decrees as attempting the sovereignty of the people" (the Assembly murmur. The great Tribune, on the right applauded—the left keep silence.)

It has also rejected the decree of the 21st Fructidor, as destructive of the amity and indivisibility of the Republic. It has not in its bosom either royalists, leaders, septembriseurs, or other designing persons, as has been represented. No perfidious insinuation has been made to any of us, but every one, in voting, has followed his own conscience. The section has seen only the ill will which has taken place in endeavouring to divide the soldiers citizens from the citizen soldiers. (Applause from the same Tribune—silence of the Assembly.) But, faithful to the great principle of the sovereignty of the people, it will give the first example of submission to the majority, when it shall be exactly known. So that the calumnies vomited against the sections of Paris, cannot reach those of Bonne Nouvelle. We hope it will be the same in respect to every other. It denounces to you an outrage which is committed in silence—the secrets of letters are violated (same applause.) Our communications with our brethren of the departments are intercepted; poison alone, paid for by the enemies of our liberty, obtains an easy and prompt circulation; thus the public mind is attempted to be corrupted. It is time that this struggle between crimes and virtue should cease."

The fact of letters being interrupted was denied.

Reveillere Lepaux. "Government is accused of having hindered the communication betwixt Paris and the Departments—the assertion is false; but this is true, that certain evil disposed persons have made a disturbance amongst the Printers employed to print the Bulletin of the Laws, so that the Bulletin could not be sent to the Departments.—Such as I have been on the 10th of March and 31st of May, such I shall be at this moment. A new proscription is preparing against those who will the government of the law. If the citizens of Paris continue to suffer themselves to be led by conductors"—(Hootings from the large tribune on the right.)

Chenier flew to the tribune. "I demand, in the name of the French people, for the injury it has received in the persons of its Representatives, that the tribune be evacuated."

Tallien menaced by his voice and gesture one of the small tribunes on the righr of the President. The tumult continued; at length thousands of cries are heard of "*Live the Republic!*"—"*Down with the Royalists!*"

Reveillere Lepaux continued. "The furies of royalism intimidate me no more now, than did the vociferations of anarchy on the 31st of May. The Sections of Paris may proscribe me a second time (a thousand voices, *no, no,*) but they will not prevent me from doing my duty. At this moment the same manœuvres are employed, but with an astonishing difference, the words sovereignty of the people are now found in the mouths of those men who were formerly the most opposed to this doctrine. They accuse government of intercepting communtcations, whilst they who complain have committed the crime. Their emissaries spread themselves in the departments. Mans was tranquil, these men departed hence, and arrived there in crowds. At sight of them the aristocrats raised their heads, and preached the sovereignty of the people, to cause the inhabitants to reject the decree of the 5th Fructidor. Thus, the system is always the same, that of concentrating the sovereignty in the same number of hands, and to enslave the Convention.

These men would hinder the formation of the Legislative Body, while the true friends of liberty wish it convoked to-morrow (great applause.) It behoves the convention to remain calm, to repulse calumnny, to make known facts, and to say "that whatever happens, they are ready to do to others even as to themselves; and that when the general will shall be known, they will submit to it with all good citizens."

The section of l'Observatorie accepted of the constitutional act, but rejected the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor.

Genmaire, in the name of the Committee of Decrees, made a new partial report, viz. that 1662 process verbals have been opened since the last report: 1364 of which have accepted the constitution and the decrees, 298 rejected the decrees, and accepted the constitution. Applause.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

RICHARD HOWELL, Esq;

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and ordinary in the same:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has pleased GOD, in a measure, which ought to excite our humble gratitude to HIM, as the source of all mercy and goodness, to suspend the influence of the afflicting epidemic fever, which has been permitted to distress our fellow citizens of the city of New-York, and its vicinity; We, as social relatives and members of the common family of mankind, subject to like calamities, and warmly interested in this great instance of mercy and compassion, cannot but acknowledge, with pious and affecting gratitude, this renewed instance of heavenly interposition. I HAVE THEREFORE, by and with the advice and consent of the honourable the Privy-Council, thought proper to recommend to the citizens of New-Jersey THURSDAY, *the twenty-sixth day of November current*, as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAISE throughout this state. As reasonable creatures, we are bound to acknowledge our dependence upon GOD; and while we deplore the calamities which are wasting Europe, and are found earnest in entreating that the painful afflictions of our neighbouring state may be soon and entirely removed—let every heart expand with gratitude, and every tongue confess it, for our general state of health, our own internal peace, the extention of our commerce, and the plenty of our harvests; so that, by an humble acknowledgment of our sins, we may endeavour to obtain a remission of them, and, by that means, entertain a reasonable hope that GOD in his providence will continue his many favours towards us; increase vital piety among us, and bless us in the enjoyment of our present happy constitution.

Done at Trenton, under my seal at arms, the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

RD: HOWELL.

By the Governor's command,
THOMAS ADDAMS, SECRETARY.

TO BE RENTED,

THE noted *TANYARD*, now in the tenure of Joseph Griffith, with about fifty acres of good land, and improvements, situate in Delaware county, near Dilworth's Town, in a very good neighbourhood for custom and bark; it may be entered upon next spring, and the liberty of working in hides this fall. For terms apply to

CALEB BRINTON.

October 28th 1795. †

WAS taken up trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Goshen township, Chester county, A RED and WHITE HEIFER, supposed to be three years old, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC TUSSEY.

Nov. 12th 1795. §

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the township of Roxborough, in the county of Philadelphia, about nine miles from the city, near Loyd Jones's paper mill on the river Schuylkill, a middle sized RED COW, with a white face, and some white under her belly. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM LEVERING, Jun.

N. B. The Cow was taken up August 25th 1795.

A PLANTATION,

AT WHITE MARSH.

At public sale on Saturday, the 21st, at two o'clock in the afternoon at Cline's tavern in Flower town, will be sold

A Valuable Farm.

LYING about one mile from White Marsh Church, and adjoining the country seat of Jeremiah Warder; containing about 50 acres; 30 cleared, and 20 of thrifty timber land. On the premises are erected a substantial stone dwelling house, an excellent stone barn, and other out buildings. It is more generally known as being formerly the property of Christian Loeser—An indisputable title will be given by the subscribers, clear of every incumbrance, and the terms of sale will be cash on execution of the deed.

JACOB BAKER,
JACOB SHOEMAKER,
JOHN GUEST and
JOHN OLDDEN.
} Assignees of JOHN MAYO.

November 10th 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of *ISAAC VASTINE*, of Hilltown township, Bucks county, are requested to make speedy payment; and those that have any demands against said *ISAAC VASTINE* are requested to bring in their accounts properly authenticated.

WILLIAM JONES,
GEORGE FRANTZ.
} *Assignees.*

October 22d 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

FOURTEEN tracts of Patented land in Bedford county—viz.

Five tracts on Will's creek.

Two tracts on Gladden's Run.

Seven contiguous tracts on Jenning's run, four miles above Tomlinson's mill, and seven miles from Fort Cumberland, in Cumberland Valley township, and about 100 poles northward from the line dividing Pennsylvania from Maryland. Enquire of

GEORGE PLUMSTEAD.

No. 166, south Front street. 6w.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, at the Green Tree in Fourth-street, on the 31st of October last, *A SORREL HORSE*, mixed with grey hairs, with a white face, and both hind feet white, about eight years old, trots and canters, the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in six weeks from this date, or he will be sold for his keeping.

JOHN M'CALLA.

November 11th 1795 ‡

NOTICE,

THE co-partnership of William Boyd and James M'Cully expired agreeable to contract, and was by mutual consent dissolved, on the sixth day of August last, all persons indebted to the said late firm, are requested to make payment, and those having any demands against it, are desired to render their accounts to James M'Cully, in order for settlement.

WILLIAM BOYD.
JAMES M'CULLY.

N. B. Said M'Cully carries on the business of the late firm.

Little Britain, Nov. 8th 1765.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inst. from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and somewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, speaks coarse, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue sailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linsey under jacket, striped brown linsey trowsers, Russia sheeting shirt, two pair of stockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfskin shoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever secures said Negro in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Looking-Glasses, Hardware,

&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets,

Has for Sale, a General Assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land situated in the township of Wrightstown, county of Bucks and state of Pennsylvania, twenty-four and an half miles from Philadelphia, and five from New-town, a very good stand for a store, and buildings sufficient for the bsiness, a frame two story dwelling-house, andua stone kitchen, a large waggon-house 25 feet square, and log barn, with sufficient stabling for the place, with 92 acres of land, about one third woodland, the rest arable land, a sufficient quantity of meadow, a well of water near the door, and several springs on the premises; the place may be seen by applying to the subscriber, on the premises,

RICHARD YARDLEY.

October 2d, 1795. §

CAME to the plantation of Gideon Irwin,, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, in the month of October, 1794, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has neither brand or natural mark. She has been advertiſed in the Lancaſter paper, and valued agreeable to law. Any perſon proving their right to the Mare, will be entitled to receive her value, paying all neceſſary coſts, if they apply, in the time the law directs, to the overſeers of the poor in ſaid townſhip.

October 23, 1795. ¶

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of *Jonathan Hallowell*, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on the 19th of next month, on the premiſes,

A Valuable GRIST-MILL, and FARM of about 51 acres of land, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the road leading from Eaſton to Philadelphia, one mile above the Red Lion; there are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good proportion of orchard and meadow. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to Thomas Lloyd, living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber, who will make known the terms of payment.

BENJAMIN LLOYD, Executor.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt of 4th month next. ‖

Tenth month, 16, 1795.

Carpets ana Carpeting,

To be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the beſt qualities and newеſt patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Alſo a large and general aſſortment of other goods as uſual.

N. B. To be ſold, a new two ſtory brick houſe, and two new two ſtory frame buildings adjoining, and a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with ſundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above. † October 3.

FEVER and AGUE.

HOLME's ſpecific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Augue.*

THESE drops have ſtood the teſt of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the moſt obſtinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the uſual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters. &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of theſe complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a conſiderable time) to make them public, and flatters himſelf that when known, they will ſuperceſe moſt of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the ſpeedy cure. To thoſe who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in leſs than ſeven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one inſtance failed to remove ſpeedily the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms of that troubleſome diſeaſe.

Prepared and ſold by G. Holme, at his Diſpenſary, corner of John's-ſtreet, near the Lutheran ſchool, between 2d and 3d ſtreets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemiſts, &c. South Second-ſtreet—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

For SALE,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, 18 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Skippack and Swedes Ford roads, containing 150 acres of land, whereon are erected a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, a ſtone barn and ſtone ſpring-houſe; alſo two tenantable houſes, one part ſtone and part log the other is log, with ſtabling for each; there are two bearing orchards on ſaid plantation, alſo about 45 acres of wood land, and about 20 acres of good meadow, the remainder good plow-land. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

SAMUEL DEHAVEN, ſenior.

Oct. 24, 1795. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d inſtant, a dark bay MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen and a half hands high in good order, a natural trotter ſhod before, one of her hind feet white. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief in any goal ſo that he may be dealt with as the law directs, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by GEORGE PASSMORE.

N. B. The aforeſaid Mare is generally ſuppoſed to be with foal.

Ninth Month 25, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land,

ſituate in the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of ABEL JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

No. 1. ONE Tract of Patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap, by Fort Penn, to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this tract is plenty of limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom meadow may be made on the creek, and about fifty acres more of watered meadow, of an excellent quality, on the different branches. At leaſt 300 acres of good plow-land might be cleared; the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine white oak, aſh, poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, become valuable. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, on which are erected three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſte has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious. It is within 3 miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the lands ſurrounding this tract, being too ſtony for cultivation, will afford an extenſive range for paſture, in the ſummer ſeaſon, for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing of grain.

No. 2. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 208 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of General Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocon's Nob, about 9 miles from Colonel Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent bottom, the lines being run in ſuch a manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres are very good, 120 of which may be made good watered meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills, well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good meadow. As the great road from the Wind Gap to Wyoming runs through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs, about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

No. 3. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 371 and a half acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the Second Mountain about 4 miles north-eaſt of John Learn's, at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil, and well timbered, about three hundred acres may be called extraordinary good, two hundred acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills; the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon; it is about twelve miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide of the mountain.

No. 4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; it is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine white pine ſwamp, the other timbered with oak, eaſy clearing, and well ſuited either for meadow or plough-land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats, where good ſaw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with yellow pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river in about nine miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a ſaw-mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

For terms of ſale, and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Eſq; at Fort Penn, in Northampton county, or to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALLADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Rittenhouſe, late of the townſhip of Norriton, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bill, bond, note or otherwiſe, to make payment to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 28th day of November next, otherwiſe the law will be put in force without reſpect of perſons, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted.

CHRISTOPHER RITTENHOUSE } Exe-
EZEKIEL RHOADS. } cutors.

October 24, 1795. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of John Pugh, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, tanner, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle off and diſcharge their reſpective accounts on or before the firſt day of January next; alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, on or before ſaid day. JESSE ROBERTS, } Exec'rs.
JOHN LEWIS, }

Oct. 24, 1795. *

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Thurſday the 8th day of October, an apprentice boy, named Elijah Toy, about nineteen years and ten months old, about five feet nine inches high; had on a ſuit of fuſtian clothes and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward.

† ISAAC FISH.

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w

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FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate n Salem county, New-Jerſey, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent ſoil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, incloſed with an excellent cedar fence, ſet on large ſtones: about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, having ſtreams of water on three ſides thereof, the reſidue is excellent woodland, conſiſting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is ſuppoſed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on ſaid tract 5 cedar log dwelling houſes, almoſt new, a ſtory and a half high, with two rooms on a floor about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a conſiderable part of which of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is alſo on the premiſes a tide landing on Salem creek the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JOHN M'COLLISTER in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to WILLIAM H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia or to SAMUEL SHARP, Franklin Furnace, Suſſex county.

September 25, 1795. 9w*

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on or about the 2d day of Auguſt, an apprentice boy named PETTIT BRITTIN, about 20 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, his dreſs can't be deſcribed, as he took all his cloaths with him. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to me ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN GORDON,

No. 23, North Third ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. His parents live near Morriſtown, Eaſt Jerſey, and it is thought he is gone that way.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnerſhip between Thomas Langſtroth and Evan Truman, under the firm of Langſtroth and Truman, in the paper-making buſineſs, was diſſolved the 20th inſtant, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who alone is authoriſed to receive the ſame. THOMAS LANGSTROTH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1795. †

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen-town, Eaſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named John W. Jackſon, by trade a weaver, about 17 years of age, of fair complexion, light ſtrait hair, and blue eyes; had on, when he went away, a light bearſkin coat, homeſpun linen jacket and trowſers, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES COLVIN.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about Queen-ſtreet, as his parents live there. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in White clay creek hundred, Newcaſtle county, containing 200 acres, of which 130 acres in Cheſter county adjoining, about 18 acres of meadow, two bearing orchards, and computed to be about 60 acres of woodland.

There are on the premiſes, a large frame houſe, a ſtone kitchen, with a never-failing draw well at the door, a ſtone ſpring houſe convenient thereto, a barn and two hay houſes, with ſtabling under, and other buildings; on the other end of the place a log houſe and barn, the whole of the land being well watered, and a large ſtream of water ſufficient almoſt for any kind of water works.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

10th, mo. 21ſt. 1795. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Bohemia, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 9th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe man, named NED, about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, forward and impertinent; had on a coarſe tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a high crown'd felt hat, and old corduroy or thickſet waiſtcoat, a greyiſh mix'd cloth coat, and carries a large cane with a braſs head carved, and wears a belt round his waiſt, on account of the rim of his belly being broke. The above Negroe worked with Jeſſe Holt and Samuel Torrance, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, near Mrs. Ball's tavern theſe ſix weeks paſt, and calls himſelf *Jack*; it is likely he will leave that neighbourhood and change his name again, as he was purſued in that neighbourhood on Thurſday laſt, by one of his young maſters, who got all his clothes except the above mentioned.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLALS, or if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABIGAIL RYLAND.

October 19. ‖

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber laſt night, two Negroe men One named PETER, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four or five inches high. He took with him one dark brown homeſpun worſted coat, white caſſimer waiſtcoat, jean olive coloured breeches, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, two light brown cloth coattees, one ſagathy olive coloured coattee, one pair of old calfſkin ſhoes, one pair of new ſhoes hob-nailed, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of large plated buckles, a new white hat, and one black hat. He is remarkably clear from ſwearing.

The other named POMPEY, about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, knock-kneed, and remarkably ſmall legs. He took with him one clouded nankeen coat, fancy pattern'd jean ſtriped waiſtcoat, nankeen trowſers, a homeſpun ſagathy coattee olive coloured, a homeſpun ſtriped cloth coat half worn, one pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of yarn ditto, one fine ſhirt, two coarſe ditto, two pair of linen trowſers, two pair of hob-nailed ſhoes, a new black hat and an old hat, beſides a variety of other cloaths not mentioned. Said POMPEY is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very quarrelſome.

Whoever ſecures ſaid run-aways in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty collars for either of them, paid by

JOSEPH ELLIS.

Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey,
September 23d, 1795. ‖ 8w.

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet. 3m

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The Newtown Stage.

STARTS from Newtown every Tueſday and Friday morning at ten o'clock, and arrives at Philadelphia between three and four in the afternoon; and ſets off every Wedneſday and Saturday morning at ten o'clock from Philadelphia for Newtown. The prices for paſſengers are as follow, from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, three quarters of a dollar; to Newtown, one dollar; way paſſengers, four pence per mile. JOHN TOLBERT.

THE Copartnerſhip of ISRAEL & STEPHEN REYNOLDS, expiring this day, by mutual conſent, all thoſe who are indebted to them, are deſired to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to produce their accounts to ISRAEL REYNOLDS, in whoſe hands the Company's Books are left to be ſettled.

ISRAEL REYNOLDS.
STEPHEN REYNOLDS.

Weſt-Nottingham, 9th Month 24th, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3410.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *ISAAC VASTINE*, of Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid *ISAAC VASTINE* are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly authenticated.

WILLIAM JONES,
GEORGE FRANTZ. } *Aſſignees.*

October 22d 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

FOURTEEN tracts of Patented land in Bedford county—viz.
Five tracts on Will's creek.
Two tracts on Gladden's Run.
Seven contiguous tracts on Jenning's run, four miles above Tomlinſon's mill, and ſeven miles from Fort Cumberland, in Cumberland Valley townſhip, and about 100 poles northward from the line dividing Pennſylvania from Maryland. Enquire of

GEORGE PLUMSTEAD.

No. 166, ſouth Front ſtreet. 6w.

TO BE RENTED,

THE noted *TANYARD*, now in the tenure of Joſeph Griffith, with about fifty acres of good land, and improvements, ſituate in Delaware county, near Dilworth's Town, in a very good neighbourhood for cuſtom and bark; it may be entered upon next ſpring, and the liberty of working in hides this fall. For terms apply to

CALEB BRINTON.

October 28th 1795. †

NOTICE,

THE co-partnerſhip of William Boyd and James M'Cully expired agreeable to contract, and was by mutual conſent diſſolved, on the ſixth day of Auguſt laſt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid late firm, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt it, are deſired to render their accounts to James M'Cully, in order for ſettlement.

WILLIAM BOYD.
JAMES M'CULLY.

N. B. Said M'Cully carries on the buſineſs of the late firm.

Little Britain, Nov. 8th 1765.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the Green Tree in Fourth-ſtreet, on the 31ſt of October laſt, *A SORREL HORSE*, mixed with grey hairs, with a white face, and both hind feet white, about eight years old, trots and canters, the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in ſix weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for his keeping.

JOHN M'CALLA.

November 11th 1795 ‡

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, A RED and WHITE HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be three years old, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC TUSSEY.

Nov. 12th 1795. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Roxborough, in the county of Philadelphia, about nine miles from the city, near Loyd Jones's paper mill on the river Schuylkill, a middle ſized RED COW, with a white face, and ſome white under her belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM LEVERING, Jun.

N. B. The Cow was taken up Auguſt 25th 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſtray HORSE, about three years old, a dark bay, about 15 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JONATHAN PHIPPS,

Auguſt 19, 1795. Black-ſmith.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,
&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,
Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

A Plantation for Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 3d day of December next, will be ſold, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 194 acres of land, whereof about 50 acres are the beſt timber land, and 15 acres meadow, the reſt arable land, and generally of a ſuperior quality, being part of that excellent ridge of land extending in an eaſt and weſt direction through this and ſome neighbouring counties. There are on the premiſes a good bearing orchard, a convenient dwelling houſe, part of ſtone work and part of logs, having 4 rooms on a floor, and a dry cellar underneath, a good double barn, with convenient ſtables, a ſtone ſpring-houſe almoſt new, covering a ſpring of good water, and a well of never failing water at the door.

Alſo one other Tenement or Dwelling Houſe, which is alſo part ſtone work and part logs, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent dry cellar under it, and a never failing well of water at the door.

At the ſame Time and Place will be Sold—A contiguous LOT of 4 acres and ten perches of Land. The whole of this lot, excepting the garden and ſcite of the buildings, is meadow, under the beſt graſs. The improvements are, a ſtone dwelling houſe almoſt new, a log kitchen and weavers ſhop, convenient ſtables, and a young orchard of beſt grafted fruit, juſt beginning to bear. This lot has uſually been held by a tradeſman, and is well ſuited for ſuch, being adjacent to the public road. Both tracts bound on the ſtreet road, and are about 19 miles diſtant from Philadelphia, convenient to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip, eſpecially thoſe of the Preſbyterian, Friends, and Baptiſt denominations. The terms of ſale will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title given to the purchaſer, by

HUGH LONG.

Nov. 10, 1795.

N. B. The Vendue to begin about one o'clock.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 2d day of December next, on the Premiſes, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey,

A PLANTATION, being about two miles from Flemington, the county town, on the road towards Howell's ferry, on Delaware, containing 203 acres, 20 thereof are good meadow, and more may be made, about one half cleared, and divided in five fields, in which are plenty of never failing water, the other half covered with excellent timber; there is a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees on the premiſes, alſo a two ſtory ſtone houſe, milk-houſe and barn, all roomy and in good order, the place is every healthy, and in a good neighbourhood. The payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of May next. The title is good.

JONAS BAUROFT,
JOHN BAUROFT.

Nov. 10, 1795. ‖

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem county, a Lad, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him an old brown coat, of ſuperfine cloth, an old fuſtian ditto, a good fur hat, a pair of ſhoes with hob-nails, and ſundry other articles of cloathing unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY STYNER.

November 10, 1795. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DUTTON, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to the ſubſcribers, living in Upper-Chicheſter, Delaware county, Pennſylvania.

JOHN TALBOT,
CALEB EYRE, } Executors.

11th Mo. 4th, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Gulf Mill, on the 22d inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, about ſix years old, with a blaze in her face, near ſixteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CONRAD KRICKBAUM.

October 30, 1795. *

From the ARGUS, printed at New York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. XVII.

THE eighth article provides merely, that the commiſſioners to be appointed in the three preceding articles, ſhall be paid in ſuch manner as ſhall be agreed between the parties, at the time of the exchange of the ratification of the treaty, and that all other expences attending the commiſſions ſhall be defrayed jointly by the two parties, the ſame being previouſly aſcertained and allowed by a majority of the commiſſioners, and in caſe of death, ſickneſs, or neceſſary abſence of a commiſſioner, his place ſhall be ſupplied in the ſame manner, as he was firſt appointed; the new commiſſioner to take the ſame oath or affirmation, and to perform the ſame duties as his predeceſſor.

Could it have been imagined, that even this ſimple and equitable proviſion was deſtined not to eſcape uncenſured? As if it was predetermined that not a ſingle line of the treaty ſhould paſs without the imputation of guilt; nothing leſs than infraction of the Conſtitution of the United States has been charged upon this article. It attempts, we are told, a diſpoſition of the public money unwarranted by, and contrary to the Conſtitution. The examination of this wonderful ſagacious objection, with others of a ſimilar complexion, muſt be reſerved for the ſeperate diſcuſſion, which has been promiſed of the conſtitutionality of the treaty.

Let us proceed for the preſent to the ninth article.

This article agrees, that Britiſh ſubjects, who *now hold* lands in the territories of the United States, and American citizens, who *now hold* lands in the dominions of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall continue to hold them *according to the nature and tenure of their reſpective eſtates and titles therein*; and may grant, ſell or deviſe the ſame to whom they pleaſe, in like manner as if they were natives: and that neither they nor their heirs or aſſigns, *ſo far as may reſpect the ſaid lands*, and the legal remedies incident thereto, ſhall be *regarded as aliens*.

The miſapprehenſion of this article which was firſt uſhered into public view, in a very incorrect and inſidious ſhape, and was conceived to amount of the grant of an indefinite and permanent right to Britiſh ſubjects to hold lands in the United States, did more it is believed, to excite prejudices againſt the treaty than any thing that is really contained in it. And yet when truly underſtood it is found to be nothing more than a confirmation of thoſe rights to lands, which, prior to the treaty, the laws of the ſeveral ſtates allowed Britiſh ſubjects to hold; with this inconſiderable addition, perhaps, that the heirs and aſſigns of thoſe perſons, *though aliens*, may hold the ſame lands: but no right whatever is given to lands of which our laws did not permit and legaliſe the acquiſition.

Theſe propoſitions will now be elucidated.

The term, hold, in the legal code of Great-Britain and of theſe ſtates, has the ſame, and that a preciſe technical ſenſe---It imports a *capacity legally* and *rightfully* to *have* and *enjoy* real eſtate, and is contradiſtinguiſhed from the mere capacity of *taking* or *purchaſing*, which is ſometimes applicable to the acquiſition of a thing, that is forfeited by the very act of acquiſition. Thus an alien may *take* real eſtate by *purchaſe*, but he cannot hold it. Holding is ſynonimous with tenure, which in the feudal ſyſtem implies *fealty*, of which an alien is incapable. Land, therefore, is forfeited to the government the inſtant it paſſes to an alien. The Roman law nullifies the contract entirely, ſo that nothing paſſes by the grant of land to an alien; but our law, derived from that of England, permits the land to paſs for the purpoſe of forfeiture to the ſtate. This is not the caſe, with regard to *deſcent* becauſe the ſucceſſion or tranſmiſſion there, being an act of law, and the alien being diſqualified to hold, the law, conſiſtent with itſelf, caſts no eſtate upon him.

The following legal authorities ſelected from an infinite number of ſimilar ones, eſtabliſh the above poſitions, viz. Coke on Littleton, page 2, 3,---"Some men have *capacity* to *purchaſe*, but not *ability* to *hold*. Some *capacity* to *purchaſe* and *ability* to *hold* or *not to hold*, at the election of themſelves and others. Some capacity to *take* and to *hold*. Some neither capacity to *take* nor to *hold*. And, ſome are eſpecially diſabled to *take* ſome *particular thing*.---If an alien, chriſtian or infidel, *purchaſe* houſes, lands, tenements, or hereditaments to him and his heirs, albeit he can have no heirs, yet he is of capacity to *take* a fee ſimple but *not to hold*."---The ſame, page 8. "If a man ſeized of land in fee, hath iſſue an alien, he cannot be heir *propter defectum ſubjectionis*" Blackſtone's Commentations, book 1. chap. xviii. § 2. "Alienation to an alien is a cauſe of forfeiture to the crown of the lands ſo alienated, not only on account of his *incapacity to hold* them, but likewiſe on account of his preſumption in attempting by an act of his own to acquire real property." Item, chap. xix. § 1. "the caſe of an alien born, is alſo peculiar, for he may *purchaſe* a thing, but after purchaſe he can hold nothing, except a leaſe for years of a houſe for the convenience of merchandize."

Thus it is evident that by the laws of England, which, it will not be denied, agree in principle with ours, an alien may *take* but cannot *hold* lands.

It is equally clear, the laws of both countries, agreeing in this particular, that the word *hold*, uſed in the article under conſideration, muſt be underſtood according to thoſe laws, and therefore can only apply to thoſe caſes in which there was a *legal capacity to hold* in other words, thoſe in which our laws permitted the ſubjects and citizens of the two parties to *hold* lands in the territories of each other. Some of theſe caſes exiſted prior to the treaty of peace, and where confiſcations had not taken place, there has never been a doubt that the property was effectually protected by that treaty---others have ariſen ſince that treaty under ſpecial ſtatutes, of particular ſtates, whether there are any others depending on the principles of the common law, need not be enquired into here, ſince the late treaty will neither ſtrengthen nor impair the operation of thoſe principles.

Whatever lands, therefore, may have been purchaſed by any Britiſh ſubject ſince the treaty of peace, which the laws of the ſtate wherein they were purchaſed did not permit him to acquire and hold, are entirely out of the protection of the article under conſideration; the purchaſe will not avail him; the forfeiture which was incurred by it, is ſtill in full force. As to thoſe lands which the laws of a ſtate allowed him to purchaſe and hold, he owes his title to them, not to the treaty.

Let us recur to the words of the article, "Britiſh ſubjects who *now hold* lands ſhall *continue to hold* them *according to the nature and tenure of their reſpective eſtates and titles therein.*" But it has been ſeen, that to *hold* lands is to own them in a legal and competent capacity, and that an alien has no ſuch capacity. The lands, therefore, which by reaſon of the alienage of a Britiſh ſubject, he could not, prior to the treaty, legally purchaſe and hold, he cannot under the treaty continue to hold. As if it was deſigned to render this concluſion palpable, the proviſion goes on to ſay, "According to the nature and tenure of their reſpective ſtates and titles therein." This is equivalent to ſaying, they ſhall continue to hold as they before held. If they had no valid eſtate or title before, they will of courſe continue to have none—the expreſſions neither give any new, nor enlarge any old eſtate.

The ſucceeding clauſes relate only to deſcents or alienations of the land originally legally holden. Here the diſability of alienage is taken away from the heirs and aſſigns of the primitive proprietors. While this will conduce to private juſtice, by enjoining the families and friends of the individuals to enjoy their property by deſcent, the main object of the proviſion, there is no conſideration of national policy that weighs againſt it. If we admit the whole force of the argument, which oppoſes the expediency of permitting aliens to hold lands, and concerning which I ſhall barely remark here, that it is contrary to the practice of ſeveral of the ſtates, and to a practice to which ſome of them have hitherto derived material advantages, the event to which the principle is affected on the preſent treaty, is too limited to be felt; and in the rapid mutations of property, it will every day diminiſh. Every alienation of a parcel of the priviledged land, to a citizen of the United States, will, as to that land, by interrupting the chain, put an end to the future operation of the privilege: and the lapſe of no great number of years may be expected to make an entire revolution in the property, ſo as to diveſt the whole of privilege.

To manifeſt the unreaſonableneſs of the loud and virulent clamour, which was raiſed againſt this article, it has been obſerved by the friends of the inſtrument, that our treaty with France, not only grants a much larger privilege to the citizens of France, but goes the full length of removing univerſally and perpetually from them the diſability of alieniſm, as to the ownerſhip of lands. This poſition has been flatly denied by ſome of the writers on the other ſide. DECIUS in particular, after taking pains to ſhew that it is erroneous—that the terms "goods moveable and immoveable" in the article of our treaty with France, mean only *chattels* real and perſonal in the ſenſe of our law, and exclude a right to the freehold and inheritance of lands, triumphantly plumes himſelf on the detection of a fallacy of the writer of certain "Candid remarks on the treaty," who gives the intepretation above ſtated to that article.

The error of DECIUS's interpretation, proceeds from a miſunderſtanding of the term *goods* in the Engliſh tranſlation of the article, to which he annexes the meaning aſſigned to that term in our law, inſtead of reſorting, as he ought to have done, to the French laws, to the true meaning of the correſpondent term *biens*, which is that uſed in the French original. GOODS in our law, no doubt, mean chattel intereſts; but goods or "biens" in the French law, mean all kinds of property, *real* as well as perſonal. It is equivalent to, and derived from the term *bona* in the Roman law, anſwering moſt nearly to "*eſtates*" in our law, and embracing inheritances in land, cor-

poreal and incorporeal hereditaments, as well as property in moveable things. When it is neceſſary to diſtinguiſh one ſpecies from another, it is done by an adjective—*biens meubles et immeubles*," anſwer to *bona* or *res mobilia*, or *immobilia*, things moveable and immoveable, *eſtates* real and perſonal.—The authorities at foot* will ſhew the analogy of theſe different terms in the three different languages; but for fixing the preciſe ſenſe of thoſe uſed in the treaty, I have ſelected and ſhall quote two authorities from French books which are clear and concluſive on the point.—One will be found in the work of a French Lawyer, entituled *Collection's* DECISIONS NOUVELLES, ET DE NOTIONS, RELATIVES A LA JURISPRUDENCE ACTUELLE, under the Article BIENS†, and is in theſe words, viz. " The word *bien* has a general ſignification, and comprehends *all ſorts of poſſeſſions*, as *moveables, immoveables, purchaſes, acquiſitions* by marriage *inheritances*, &c. It is diſtinguiſhed into theſe particulars, *moveables, immoveables, purchaſes* and *inheritances*, ſubdividing *inheritances* into *paternal and maternal, old and new*. Moveable *biens* are thoſe which may be moved and tranſported from one place to another, as wares, merchandizes, and current money, plate, beaſts, houſehold utenſils, &c. Immoveable *biens* are thoſe which cannot be moved from one place to another, as inheritances, houſes, &c. *Biens* are diſtinguiſhed again into corporeal and incorporeal." Another ‡ is drawn from the celebrated inſtitutes of the French law, by Mr. ARGOU, and is in theſe words. " Biens This is in general whatever compoſes our riches. There are two ſorts of *biens*, moveable and immoveable. Moveable, all that may be tranſported from one place to another. Immoveable, lands or what are preſumed to have the nature of lands. They are diſtinguiſhed into two kinds, real and fictitious. Real are not only the *ſubſtance of the earth*, which is called *Fonds*; but all that adheres to its ſurface, whether from nature, as from trees, or from the hand of man, as houſes and other buildings. The others are called fictitious, becauſe they are only real by fiction, as offices which are vendible and ſubject to fiſcal reverſion, rent, charges, &c." The ſignification of *bona* in the Roman law, correſponds, as was obſerved above, with that of *biens* in the French. " Bonorum appellatio univerſita tem quandem et non ſingulor res demonſtrat,' which may be rendered. " The appellation of BONA deſignates the totality of property or eſtate, and not particular things." —And hence it is, that the *ceſſo bonorum* of a debtor is the ſurrender of his whole fortune.

Both theſe terms, " *bona*," and *biens*, are indiſcriminately tranſlated *goods, eſtates, effects, property*,§—In our treaty with France, they are tranſlated " goods," but it is evidently a great miſtake to underſtand the expreſſion in the limited ſenſe of our law. Being a mere word of tranſlation, it muſt be underſtood according to the meaning of the French text; for it is declared in the concluſion of the treaty, that it was originally compoſed and concluded in the French tongue. Moreover, the term *goods*, when uſed in our language, as the equivalent of the term *bona*, or *biens*, is always underſtood in the large ſenſe of the original term, in other words, as comprehending real and perſonal eſtate, inheritances as well as chattel intereſts.

Having now eſtabliſhed the true meaning of the terms " goods, moveable and immoveable," let us proceed with this guide to a review of the article.

Its firſt and principal feature is, " that the ſubjects and inhabitants of the United States, or any of them, ſhall not be reputed AUBAINS in France." This is the ſame as if it had been ſaid, " they ſhall not be reputed ALIENS." For the definition of AUBAINS, as given in the work before firſt cited, is this,—— " AUBAINS are perſons not born under the dominion of the King; the exact equivalent of the definition of ALIEN in the Engliſh law. If our citizens are not to be reputed ALIENS in France, it follows, that they muſt be exempted from alien diſabilities, and muſt have the ſame rights with natives, as to acquiring, conveying, and ſucceeding to other and real eſtate. Accordingly the article, having pronounced that our citizens ſhall not be reputed aliens in France, proceeds to draw certain conſequences. The firſt is, that they ſhall not be ſubject to the *droit d'aubaine*. The *droit d'aubaine* was, under the monarchy, one of the regalia; it was the right of the Prince to ſucceed to all eſtates or property ſituate in the kingdom, belonging to foreigners, who died without legitimate children born in the kingdom.

It is to be obſerved that the laws of France permitted foreigners to acquire and hold real eſtates, ſubject to the right of the ſovereign, in caſe of demiſe without iſſue born under his allegiance. But this right of the ſovereign, as to American citizens, is abrogated by the treaty; ſo that their legal repreſentatives, wherever born, may ſucceed to all the property, real or perſonal, which they may have acquired in France.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

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* Juſtinian's Inſtitutes, Lib. iii. Tit. 10, 11, 12, 13. Lib. iv. Tit. 2. Domat's Civil and Public Law. Piel, Book, Tit. 3. Sect. 1, 2. Book iv. Sect. 1.

† *Biens*, Le mot *bien* a une ſignification generale, and comprend toutes ſortes de poſſeſſions, comme meubles, immeubles, acquets, conquets, propres, &c.

On diſtingue dans les *biens* des particuliers, les meubles et les immeubles, les acquets and les propres, and entre les propres, les paternels and les maternals, les anciens and les naiſſans. Les *biens* meubles ſont ceux qui punvent ſe monvoir and ſe tranſporter d un lieu en un autre, comme des denrees, des marchandiſes, de deniers comptans, de la vaiſſelle d'argent, des beſtraux, des utenſiles d'hotel. Les *biens* immeubles ſons ceux qui ne peuvent ſe mouvoir ou ſe tranſporter d un lieu dans un autre, comme des heritages, des maiſons, &c.

‡ *Biens*—C'ſt en generale tout ce qui compoſe nos richeſſes; il y a deux ſortes de *biens*, les meubles et les immeubles; meubles, tout ce qui peut etre tranſporte d'un lieu a nun autre, immeubles—*Biens* en ſonds, ou qui ſont preſume avoir la nature de fonds.—On diſtingue deux ſorts d'immeubles, les reels & les fictifs; les immeubles, les reel ſont non ſeulment la ſubſtance meme de la terre qui eſt ce qu'on appelle le fond, mais tout ce qui eſt adherent a ſa ſurface ſoit par la nature comme les arbres, ſoit par la main des hommes, comme les maiſons & autre batiments.—On a appelle l autre eſpece l'immeubles, immeubles fictifs parce qu'ils ne ſont tels que par fiction: de ce nombre ſont les offices venaux, caſeuls & les rentes conſtitutes.

§ See authorities before cited: See alſo Puffendorff, book viii. ch. 5. ſection 8. Grotius, book iii. ch. 5. ſection 11, 12. Vatel, book i. ch. 20. ſection 245, 246, 247.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

By Captain Goodrich, of the ſhip Mary, arrived laſt evening from Briſtol, we have received our London advices to the 29th September-—From which we have ſelected the following articles, and ſhall give further extracts to-morrow:

LONDON, September 17.

Diſpatches have been received by the Adventure man of war, Capt. Crawley, from Lord Dorcheſter at Quebec. All was well in Upper and Lower Canada, the latter end of July. Trade was very briſk. The traders on the Lakes, were pleaſed with the final ſettlement of the Treaty between Great-Britain and America; and had celebrated the event with tokens of much feſtivity.

September 19.

The Proclamation for the meeting of Parliament on the 29th of October, if any confirmation were wanting, confirms all we have ſaid of the want of money at the Exchequer, and the miſerable ſhifts reſorted to by the Treaſury to poſtpone the payment of money admitted to be due.

Intelligence has been received from the Count d'Artois. He has been in a gale of wind, and ſea ſick to death, which both he and his attendants miſtook for a fever. Under favour of milder weather he has recovered; and expects to land in France and march to Paris—*as ſoon as circumſtances will permit.*

According to all accounts the inhabitants of Bremen and its neighbourhood are as little grateful for the money ſpent by our cavalry among them, as were the Dutch for our protection. Indeed, ſince the commencement of the war, all deſcriptions of people on the Continent have taken great pains to convince us that we have no buſineſs there.

The accounts from Baſle continue to ſpeak of the negociations between France and the Italians, under the mediation of Spain, as in great forwardneſs.

For the purpoſe of accelerating the negociations with the Empire, General Jourdan ſeems to conſider himſelf a more able negociator than Citizen Barthelemy.

The parliament is now finally fixed to meet on the 29th day of October next, for the diſpatch of buſineſs.—We underſtand that a proclamation to this effect will appear in the London Gazette of this evening.

It is very generally believed, and we incline to this opinion, that after paſſing a further vote of credit, the Parliament will be diſſolved. If this ſuggeſtion is verified, we have no doubt but the diſſolution is intended, in order to take the ſenſe of the Nation on the expediency of a general peace.

The French announced a month ſince, that they would paſs the Rhine in a manner which ſhould aſtoniſh all Europe; and they have been as good as their word, for it is very ſtrange indeed that they ſhould have been able to effect this paſſage in ſight of an army of 20,000 men, which, to judge by Gen. Jourdans's report, does not ſeem to have made the leaſt effort for oppoſing this paſſage. Nor is it leſs aſtoniſhing that on the very day which preceded this event, not the leaſt movement in the French army, announcing an enterprize of this nature being ſo near at hand, was perceived at Duſſeldorf.

September 25.

A meſſenger arrived at Mr. Dundas's office yeſterday morning, with diſpatches from General Dundas, dated head quarters at Delmenhorſt, the 18th inſt. at which time the neceſſary orders had been iſſued for the army to take the field immediately.

Tranquility is ſaid to have been reſtored at Geneva, in conſequence of an union among the citizens againſt the terroriſts.

Sept. 26.

The intelligence in the Paris papers of the 19th, 20th, 21ſt, 22d, and 23d inſt. which we received by expreſs this morning, is of conſiderable importance.

The papers contain details of the operations on the Rhine near Duſſeldorff, and an account of the right wing of the Sambre and Meuſe army having croſſed the Rhine at Neuweid. Our readers will recollect, that a few days after the French had croſſed the Rhine at Duſſeldorff, they took poſſeſſion of a little iſle on the Rhine oppoſite to Neuweid, for the purpoſe of facilitating the paſſage of the right wing of the Sambre and Meuſe army. As the Auſtrians, however, remained near Neuweid, with a body of 20,000 men, the paſſage was not attempted till the left wing of the Sambre army, by croſſing the Siege, had reduced the Auſtrians to the neceſſity of retreating with precipitation, in order to avoid being cut off. The right wing then paſſed the Rhine without reſiſtance. The fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein was immediately ſurrounded and ſummoned, and it was conceived, when the diſpatches were ſent away, that in a few days it would be ſurrendered to the victorious arms of the Republic.

The ſections of Paris remain firm in their determination to reject the decrees for the re-election of two thirds of the preſent Convention. The Convention remain equally firm in their attachment to the decrees. A new ground of attack has been taken againſt the oppoſers of the decrees at Paris.

Tallien has accuſed ſeveral of the Journaliſts of wiſhing to produce another 31ſt May. He has endeavoured to alarm the people upon the ſubject of the manœuvres of the royaliſts; he mentions that the portraits of the late King and Queen are ſold at Paris; that emblems of royalty are ready, and that the force of the royaliſts ought not to be viewed with ſuch contempt.

This ſtatement of Tallien does not appear to be confirmed by any accounts of the ſtate of Paris given in any of the Paris papers. The city is repreſented to be in a ſtate of perfect tranquility, and it is hinted, that as the popularity of Tallien is on the decline, he wiſhes to reſtore it by violent invectives againſt the royaliſts, and by propoſing the moſt ſevere meaſures againſt the enemies of the Republic. Our readers will find, in the ſitting of the 18th inſt. that Tallien has entered into an engagement to give a full hiſtory of the maſſacres of September, and to demand an exemplary puniſhment of the authors of thoſe maſſacres. It will be remembered that Tallien has frequently been accuſed of being concerned in them himſelf.

On the 21ſt of September a decree was paſſed excluding all the relations of emigrants, and the prieſts who have not taken the oaths, from all judicial and adminiſtrative functions.

If there were any further proof wanting that it is not the intention of the French to interfere in the affairs of other nations, the manner in which the petition of a deputation of Poles was received, who came to the bar of the Convention to requeſt the intervention of the French Government for the purpoſe of preventing the diſmemberment of their unhappy country, would be a convincing proof; for ſurely there cannot exiſt a more powerful motive for interference than that which would have for its object the prevention of the diſmemberment of Poland.

From the Weſtern Departments the Paris papers contain accounts of actions and ſkirmiſhes productive of no very important effect.

On the 11th ult. the deputies on miſſion in the Weſt had an interview with Stoffiet and Sepaux, the Chouan Chiefs. It is ſaid, that the deſire of the Vendeans and Chouans for peace was the cauſe of the interview.

The Commiſſioners from France arrived yeſterday evening at Dover. The name of the one is M. Louis Mouneron, a banker of conſiderable eminence at Paris. The Paris papers mention, that they are come to negociate an exchange of priſoners, but, as our Dover correſpondent very properly obſerves, that an exchange has already been carried into effect, it is ſuppoſed that the miſſion of the Commiſſioners is of a more important nature.

Sept. 28.

The intelligence which we receive by the Paris papers increaſes in intereſt and importance. The papers of the 24th and 25th inſt. which were brought to us by expreſs this morning, contain the important account of the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle, under General Pichegru, having croſſed the Rhine, and of the ſurrender of the city of Manheim by capitulation on the 20th inſt.

If our readers will refer to the articles of capitulation, they will find that Manheim is ſcarcely to be conſidered as a conquered city—the French are to be the guardians of the garriſon, of the magazines, artillery and ſtores, till the peace when they are to be reſtored to the Elector. The greater part of the Palatinate is to be conſidered as a neutral country, and no requiſition and contributions are to be levied in it.

From this lenity it may be fairly inferred, that there is a good underſtanding between the French and the Elector of Palatine, and that the latter is on the point of concluding a ſeparate peace with the Republic. An article in the Amſterdam Gazette on the 22d inſt. which we received this morning, ſays, that treaties of peace between France and the Elector Palatine and Elector of Cologne, were to have been ſigned on the 6th inſtant. The ſame article ſtates, that the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein has ſurrendered to the French, and that Mentz is to be evacuated.

It has been formally announced to the Convention by the Committee of Proces Verbaux, that almoſt all the Primary Aſſemblies of France have accepted the decrees for the re-election of the 2-3ds of the preſent Convention.

It is neceſſary, however, to obſerve, that the voters againſt the decrees in the ſections of Paris are not included in the ſtatement, on account of the ſections not having expreſſed the number of the voters. If this had not been the caſe, the majority would probably have been againſt the decrees.

The decree for eſtabliſhing the Conſtitution as the fundamental law of the Republic, was paſſed with the moſt unbounded applauſe.

The Electoral aſſemblies are to meet on the 12th of next month, for the election of the members of the new legiſlature, and are to ſeparate on the 21ſt. They are to conform in the ſtricteſt manner to the decrees for the re-election of the two thirds of the preſent Convention.

The new Legiſlature is to meet on the 15th Brumaire.

On Thurſday the 6th inſt. the following melancholy accident is ſaid to have happened near Moivane, in the county of Kerry, Ireland; two men having gone into the river Gale to ſwim, one one of them ſuddenly diſappeared; his companion, miſſing him, alarmed the people in the neighbourhood, and after a diligent ſearch, the body was found with a monſtrous eel twined in many folds about his neck, and biting at his throat! So exceedingly fierce and voracious was this dreadful animal, that before it could be ſeparated from the neck of the unfortunate man, its head was obliged to be ſevered from its body. Its length was five feet and an half, and weighed 56lb.

Charette's Victory.

We have received a letter, containing an ample confirmation of the news which was communicated to the public in our paper only, on Saturday the 19th, of a complete victory, having been obtained by Charette over the republican army. The republicans are ſtated to have loſt eight thouſand men in the action.

Yeſterday morning a veſſel arrived at Dover from Calais, by which we have received the French papers of the 24th inſt. Theſe contain a very important intelligence declaration of the Convention, in the ſitting of the firſt Vendemaire (September the 23d,) of the acceptance of the French conſtitution. The number of primary aſſemblies is ſix thouſand three hundred and thirty-ſeven; the whole number of voters, 258,226, on the conſtitution alone, of whom 914,853, accepted it. The number of voters on the decree of the 5th and 13th Fructidor was 270,338; of whom 167,758 accepted them. Majority in favour of the decrees 72,385.

We yeſterday ſtopped the preſs to ſtate a report, which was in very general cir-

culation, of a paſſport having been granted to the French Commiſſioners at Dover, M. M. Monneron and Sernvert, to come up to town. This report ſtill prevails, and theſe gentlemen are expected in town this day. Yeſterday they dined with General Geinfield, commanding the troops at Dover.

Government had been prepared for the reception of thoſe commiſſioners, by a gentleman from Dunkirk, who came to England laſt week to appriſe our miniſters of their appointment; but they were not then expected to reach Dover till this day.

PORTSMOUTH, November 10.

On Sunday arrived here the ſhip Randolph, Captain Greenough, in 52 days from St. Ubes. Left there the following American veſſels, viz. Ship Phœbe of Nantucket, Huſſey maſter; ſhip Bethia of Georgetown, Cartwright maſter; ſhip Fame of Philadelphia, Eldridge maſter; ſhip Felicity of Portſmouth, Brown maſter; brig Dolphin of Boſton, Lapham maſter, beſides ſeveral other American veſſels, the names of which and the places of their deſtination Captain Greenough did not know.

Spoke with on the paſſage, September 25, in lat. 33. 30, long. 17, 00, the brig Lady Walterſtaff, Captain Banners, from St. Ubes, bound to Philadelphia, out 9 days. October 25, in lat. 28, long. 65, 30, ſpoke the ſhip Arethuſa, out 3 days from Bermuda, upon a cruize.

Captain Greenough favored us with a copy of the following letter, which may be depended upon as authentic.

Rhabat, Auguſt 18, 1795.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that the peace which has hitherto happily ſubſiſted between the Emperor of Morocco, and the United States of America, has this day been confirmed by his Imperial Majeſty, Muly Solimon, in terms of the treaty made with his late father at Morocco, in the year 1786.

I am with reſpect, Sir,
Your humble ſervant.
(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

EDWARD CHURCH, Eſq.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.

We learn by an arrival at Cape Ann, from Martinico, that the Engliſh forces ſent to recover St. Lucia, and St. Vincents, had been defeated on their landing and driven to their ſhipping with immenſe ſlaughter. Of one regiment that embarked but five effective men returned. Particulars of this important action, have not yet come to hand.

NEW-YORK, Nov, 21.

Capt. Abeel, late from London, mentions that previous to his ſailing, he was in company with the mate of one of the Engliſh Indiamen that arrived there in the month of July laſt, who told him that before he left Calcutta, Captain George Bright had arrived there in the ſhip Otſego, from New-York.

Anſwer of the Pope, to the letter of Louis XVIII.

Pius VI. to our very dear ſon in Jeſus Chriſt, Louis XVIII. of France and Navarre, the utmoſt chriſtian king.

Very dear Son,

"It is with real regret, that we learned the premature death of your illuſtrious and unfortunate nephew, with the melancholy circumſtances attending it. We have not ceaſed to invoke Divine Providence, that he may deign to fortify and encourage your majeſty, that you may be enabled in theſe times of calamity to ſupport the burden of the crown of your anceſtors.

The misfortunes and adverſities that have inceſſantly preſſed upon you ſince your departure from France, have been intimately felt by every one. But to theſe misfortunes there is an end. Confide then in the infinite mercy of the Almighty: He alone will decide between you and the French people, whether they ought to be republicans, or whether they ſhall be ſubject to a king? His will which ſhall be freely made known by the people, in the new national organization, will undoubtedly decide upon that heroic ſacrifice which is worthy to be made by a ſoul like your's in favour of the repoſe of human kind.—The unequivocal principles of equity which have ſuperceded the barbarous ſyſtem of terror under which France have groaned, give us reaſon to hope that pacific reſolutions will be the fulfilment of the deſigns of the Almighty.

"Very dear ſon, whatever theſe may be, conſtantly depend upon our paternal ſolicitude, and the tender intereſt we ſhall not ceaſe to take in the concerns of the eldeſt ſon of the church.

Philadelphia, November 25.

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, September 10, 1795.

Marſhal Rochambeau, Boiſſy d'Anglas, Barthelemy, Le Conteulx and Fleurieu, ex-miniſter and teacher to the ſon of Louis XVI. are ſpoken of here to conſtitute the executive directory under our new conſtitution.

On Friday laſt arrived here the ſhip Echo, Capt. Boys, from Bourdeaux, which place he left on the 25th September, and the river on the 28th. He informs that the brig Polly, Dawſon, ſailed the ſame day, for this port, and the brig Harmony, Tinker, was to ſail the next day. The ſhips Governor Mifflin and Planter both of this port were to ſail a few days after him.

Left at Bourdeaux, the brig Pomona, Capt. King, and ſeveral others belonging to this port, names unknown. Sept. 29th, lat. 45, 06, Cordovan light-houſe, bearing E. half a mile, diſtant 25 leauges ſpoke the ſhip Mercury of Norwhich from Newburyport, bound to Bourdeaux, out 35 days, all well. Nov. 10, lat. 35, 5. lon. 59, 0, ſpoke the ſchooner Andrew of and from Boſton, bound to Demarara, out 5 days all well; 12th, lat. 36, 6. lon. 68, 30, ſpoke a brig from Liverpool bound to Baltimore, out 61 days, name unknown.

Capt. Earl of the Pilgrim, left at London the ſhips Gen. Waſhington, Price, Philadelphia; Three Brothers, do. Kenſington, Kerr, do. Mary Ann, Hillman, do. Eagle, Williams, do. to ſail for Oporto, the 23d September; Perſeverance, Williams, Philadelphia; brig Sukey, Turner, do. ſhip Factor Bower, do.

Captain Eggar, of the Mary Ann, arrived here, left London on the 20th of September, at which time the price of bread continued very high, notwithſtanding a plentiful harveſt, and the cargoes of neutral veſſels carried into the ports of England.--Great preparations, he ſays, were making for continuing the war; vaſt numbers of veſſels were preparing to carry troops to the Weſt-Indies, which were ordered to be ready for ſailing by the 30th of September; almoſt every ſhip capable of carrying heavy guns was in a ſtate of requiſition, and thirty guineas bounty were given for men.

September 27, Captain Eggar ſaw a large fleet of men of war and tranſports in the channel, returning from the coaſt of France, after having landed there Britiſh troops, emigrants, ſtores, proviſions, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Schenectady, to his friend in thist own, dated Nov. 11, 1795.

"I learn from a gentleman who left Preſqu'-Iſle about three weeks ago, that the fortifications go on rapidly—that 100 men are to garriſon that place this winter, the remainder will return—that the people of Niagara (through which he came, and where he was confined with the lake fever nearly three months) are much pleaſed with the treaty, but the Governor is very much diſſatisfied with it—that the Britiſh ſoldiers deſert in great numbers every opportunity, becauſe as thoſe poſts will be delivered up next ſummer, (agreeable to treaty) they fear they will be ſent to Europe, and ſay they are ill uſed; he informs, that ſeven or eight of them came to Preſq'-Iſle in a boat with four pieces of ordnance, which they there ſold. Capt. Hendricks of the Six Nations, has broughta n Indian to be tried by the laws of this ſtate: he is charged with the murder of his uncle, who was a chief of the Tuſcaroras. Their delivering up this Indian is an evident proof of the friendſhip of the Six Nations, eſpecially when it is conſidered, that he murdered him, and threatened others, in conſequence of their known attachment to the United States."

From Thomas's Maſſachuſetts Spy, &c.

Remarkable Hurricane.

THE unparalleled ſufferings of the inhabitants of the town of Winchendon, on the evening of the 15th of October inſt. moſt certainly claim the attention and pity of the public.

From about 8 o'clock in the morning, until about 5 in the afternoon, they experienced a very heavy and continued rain. The wind being in the ſouth-eaſt, the ſtorm was very ſevere. About 5 in the afternoon, the rain ceaſed, the clouds in ſome meaſure diſperſed, and there was an appearance of fair weather. But, between the hours of 5 and 6, the wind ſhifted in the weſt or rather ſouth-weſt, and inſtantaneouſly there aroſe a cloud out of that quarter, very black and terrible, which moved very rapidly and irregularly. The inhabitants were ſoon alarmed by the tremendous rumbling and roaring of this direful tornado, which threatened death and devaſtation wherever it appeared. They ſcarcely had opportunity to conceive the impending ruin, before they were ſurrounded by it on every ſide, and ſuſtained all the horror and ſeverity of the outrageous war of the convulſed elements.

A very conſiderable number of buildings were either wholly or in part deſtroyed; viz. a dwelling-houſe, belonging to Mr. Thornton Barret; a houſe and barn, belonging to Mr Peter Ruſſel; a houſe, belonging to Mr. Thomas Wyman, a barn, belonging to Lieut. Benjamin Rice; a houſe, belonging to Mr. Samuel Noyes; a houſe, barn and ſhop, belonging to James Noyes; a houſe and barn, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Evans; a houſe, belonging to Mr. Abner Curtis; a barn, belonging to Mr. Oliver Bucklin; a cyder mill-houſe, belonging to the Rev. Joſeph Brown; a houſe and barn, belonging to Mr. Deſire Tolman; a ſhed, belonging to Deacon Moſes Hale; and about one hundred feet of ſtabling, on the meeting-houſe common. All which, generally ſpeaking, were much damaged. We ſhall not attempt to paint the horror of this frightful ſcene at large, nor deſcend to every particular, but ſhall endeavour, keeping ourſelves within the limits of truth, to offer to the public an authentic, though but a feeble, deſcription of ſome particulars.

Mr. Thronton Barrett, above mentioned, who was one of the greateſt ſufferers, being appriſed of this hurricane, by the ſtrange and uncommon noiſe produced by it, went to his door to learn the occaſion; when, to his unſpeakable ſurpriſe, he beheld the elements conteſting with the greateſt fury, arraying in all their formidable artillery, ruſhing towards him with impetuous ſway. He immediately ran into the houſe, and called upon his family to ſhut the doors and windows; adding, that there was a dreadful hurricane coming; but had ſcarcely uttered theſe words, before his houſe was unroofed, and the whole body racked and ſhivered in a moſt ſhocking manner.

The chimney was thrown down, and ſhattered, even to the very foundation; ſo that it is, to all appearance, irreparable. The glaſs windows were blown in and daſhed in pieces. The doors were burſt open, and all the furniture of the houſe, ſuch as clothing, &c. was driven out into the open fields in various directions. A large quantity of Indian corn, lodged in the garret, a quantity of peas, together with many other things, were promiſcuouſly ſcattered over many rods of ground. All the clothing in the chamber, beds and their furniture, &c. were diſlodged and carried various ways and diſtances. One feather bed was carried into a pond of water ſeventy or eighty rods from the houſe, and has ſince been found upon the oppoſite ſhore, about half a mile diſtant. A conſiderable part of the clothing has not as yet been found. A quantity of wool was driven out of the garret, a ſmall part of which has ſince been collected, having caught hold of the limbs of fruit trees, ſhrubs, &c. but the greater part of it is entirely loſt. What is ſtill more ſurpriſing is, that a ſon of Mr. Barrett, 17 or 18 years old, was ſent into the chamber to ſhut the windows, and was overtaken in the midſt of the deſolation, forced out unto the ground, and eſcaped unhurt, although he was ſo dangerouſly ſurrounded by broken pieces of timber, boards, &c. which were very numerous. Let the kind reader, for a few moments, only fancy himſelf overwhelmed by this moſt diſtreſſing ſituation, ſurrounded by a numerous family of young children, ſcreaming and crying for ſome kind benefactor to relieve them in their diſtreſs; the rain pouring down in inceſſant torrents; an uninterrupted ſtream of lightning and tremenduous thunderbolts adding horror to the gloom of ſurpriſing darkneſs; let him fancy, I ſay, himſelf encompaſſed by all theſe calamities, and the horror of the ſcence can hardly be conceived, much leſs expreſſed.

Mr. James Noyes and Mr. Deſire Tolman, ſhared nearly the ſame fate. Their houſes were unroofed, and they and all their families expoſed to all the inclemencies of this tempeſt. Many fled from their houſes and left them a prey to this ruinous guſt, Many of the inhabitants ſuſtained great damages, by their fences being thrown down. Mr. Barrette, above mentioned, loſt almoſt all the fences on his farm. Fields, gardens, &c, were all laid common and expoſed to ruin. Foreſts of wood were thrown down in great abundance. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the exact number of acres deſtroyed; but we can with truth aſſert, that there were many hundreds. Twenty, thirty and forty acres in many places all lying proſtrate on the ground. The loſs of timber, hard wood, &c. is beyond computation. What rendered the ſufferings ſtill more accute and diſtreſſing, was, after the wind ceaſed, rain was poured forth, for the ſpace of two hours, in inceſſant torrents. But we have the pleaſure to add, that no lives were loſt, either of man or beaſt.

The benevolent exertions of the people in relieving the diſtreſſed, ought not to paſs unnoticed, Many days were expended in clearing the highways, which were rendered entirely impaſſable.

Winchendon, October 21, 1795.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

FEDERAL SHIP NEWS.

The good ſhip *Federal Government*, George Waſhington, commander, ſtill proſecutes her voyage with ſafety and ſucceſs For ſome time paſt a gang of land-lubbers who were entered on board as *ordinary* ſeamen, have been frightened at ſome flocks of Mother *Cary's* chickens, which have hovered about the ſhip, and have been continually bawling out *rocks, rocks ahead—look out for breakers*, and other outcries equally as vociferous—The old ſeamen at the bows, whoſe duty it is to con, have ſeen nothing of the reefs, and the ſeamen in the chains continually cry, *no ſoundings*: But notwithſtanding theſe, and the Captain always at the helm, theſe land-lubbers are always on the cry of *rocks* and *breakers* when on deck; and when between decks, as conſtantly inſinuate that the Captain means to run on the breakers and deſtroy the veſſel. The mates and old ſeamen laugh at the ſwabbers; and to quell their fears, aſk them if the Commodore would deſtroy himſelf and ſhip for the ſake of drowning ſuch animals as they are? This ſtops their jaws for a moment; but the inſtant their watch is called, they continue the old tune, and the honeſt tars can ſcarcely ſleep in their births for the noiſe. Notwithſtanding the fears of theſe mutineers, whenever a ſquall takes the ſhip, they are the laſt to help hand the ſails, but are ſeen creeping about deck, whimpering ſomething about "*I told you ſo*"—So that the true tars, though continually bothered with their ſlack jaw in good weather, have all the duty to do in ſtorms and tempeſts. Thank God, they are equal to the ſafe navigation of the ſhip, and are determined never to quit until ſhe is ſafely moored in the haven of Public Felicity and Permanent Peace.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the 15th day of December next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, and within the limits of Weſt-Cheſter, being the ſame whereon Daniel Hoopes, deceaſed formerly lived, containing 149 acres and 93 perches, more or leſs: there are on ſaid premiſes a ſtone houſe, and kitchen, a log barn and ſtables, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone milk-houſe, and a well of good water at the door, a large apple orchard, and other fruit trees of various kinds, a good proportion of wood land and meadow, all well watered for ſaid farm. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the ſame by applying to one of the ſubſcribers, on ſaid premiſes. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

WILLIAM BENNET,
JABEZ HOOPES.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion on the 1ſt day of April next.

November 12, 1795. ‡

BRIGGS & KELLY,

At their STORE, No. 5, North Second-ſtreet,

IN ADDITION to their former aſſortment of *dry goods*, have juſt received per the Glaſgow, from Dublin, a few boxes of well aſſorted 7-8ths and yard wide IRISH LINENS, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for caſh or a ſhort credit. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EVAN JONES, late of the townſhip of Newtown, and county of Delaware, blackſmith, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to JESSE WILLIAMS, No. 6, Laurel-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ISAAC WILLIAMS, in Williſtown, Cheſter county, adminiſtrators, or JANE JONES, widow of the deceaſed.

Tenth Month 28th, 1795. *

Real Eſtate for Sale.

On Monday the 7th December next, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the road leading from Chapman's tavern to Newtown, containing about 150 acres, of which 50 acres are woodland, 10 acres meadow, and more may be made, a young bearing orchard, &c. on the place are a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and ſheds, a new ſtone milk-houſe, over a conſtant ſpring of water, late the eſtate of Henry Wireman, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

CHRISTIAN WIREMAN, Executer.

November 23, 1795. *

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land,

situate in the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of ABEL JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

No. 1. ONE Tract of Patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap, by Fort Penn, to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this tract is plenty of limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom meadow may be made on the creek, and about fifty acres more of watered meadow, of an excellent quality, on the different branches. At leaſt 300 acres of good plow-land might be cleared; the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine white oak, aſh, poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, become valuable. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, on which are erected three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſte has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious. It is within 3 miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the lands ſurrounding this tract, being too ſtony for cultivation, will afford an extenſive range for paſture, in the ſummer ſeaſon, for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing of grain.

No. 2. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 208 and one quarter acres, and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of General Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocon's Nob, about 9 miles from Colonel Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent bottom, the lines being run in ſuch a manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres are very good, 120 of which may be made good watered meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills, well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good meadow. As the great road from the Wind Gap to Wyoming runs through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs, about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

No. 3. One Tract of Patented Land, containing 371 and a half acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the Second Mountain about 4 miles north-eaſt of John Learn's, at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hilliborne's ſaw mill; the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil, and well timbered, about three hundred acres may be called extraordinary good, two hundred acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills; the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon; it is about twelve miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide of the mountain.

No. 4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hillborne's ſaw mill; it is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine white pine ſwamp, the other timbered with oak, eaſy clearing, and well ſuited either for meadow or plough-land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats, where good ſaw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with yellow pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river in about nine miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a ſaw-mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

For terms of ſale, and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Eſq; at Fort Penn, in Northampton county, or to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALLADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 28th of the 9th Month laſt, a black MARE, 9 years old laſt ſpring, about 14½ hands high, with a remarkable ſcar on her near buttock, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, and Forty Shillings for the thief, if brought to juſtice.

BENJAMIN WATSON.

11th Mo. 7th, 1795. §

TO BE SOLD,

For the Term of Eight Years,

A LIKELY young Negro MAN, between 24 and 25 years of age, ſold for no fault but the want of a maſter, well verſed in the farming buſineſs, and a good hand at driving a team; he has conſtantly enjoyed good health. For terms of ſale apply to REBECCA SANDHAM, on the Hartford road, two miles from the Middle-ferry, or Mrs. WEED, at the Philadelphia gaol. Oct. 29, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres, ſituate about one mile from Thomſon's bridge, in Upper Alloway's creek townſhip, Salem county, New-Jerſey, on which there are a good brick houſe, about 36 feet and half by 24 feet and half, 3 ſtories on one ſide and 2 on the other, a barn, cow-houſe and ſtable, with other out buildings, but as I ſuppoſe any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the place, a further deſcription is needleſs. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL RAY, at his mill, near the old Glaſs-houſe, who will ſhew the place, and make known the terms, or the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, Southwark, No. 349.

HUGH LOW.

October 22, 1795. ¶

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Bowman's Lane, Germantown on the firſt of October, a pale red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GERSHOM SAXON.

Nov. 2, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, ſituate on the Hartford road, about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, late the property of Thomas Cornog, deceaſed, adjoining lands of John Lindſay, Eſq; Major William Brooks, and others, containing about 112 acres, 14 whereof are meadow, and more may be made at a trifling expence, a proportionable part woodland, and the remainder good arable land. On it there are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring houſe on a never failing ſpring, a frame barn, ſtables, &c. and 2 ſmall orchards For terms apply to *Daniel Cornog*, living in Willis-town townſhip, Cheſter county, or to *Nathaniel Davis*, at the ſign of the White Horſe, Elbow Lane, Philadelphia.

October 9, 1795. ¶

Conveyance-Office.

THE ſubſcriber informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a *Conveyance-Office* on the old Bethlehem road, in Bucks county, New-Britain townſhip, at the place called Shull's tavern, but now occupied by the ſubſcriber, for the purchaſe and ſale of REAL ESTATES. Any perſon who will favour him with their cuſtom, he hopes will find every attention paid to their buſineſs.

JACOB CLEMENS.

October 25, 1795. *

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Rittenhouſe, late of the townſhip of Norriton, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bill, bond, note or otherwiſe, to make payment to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 28th day of November next, otherwiſe the law will be put in force without reſpect of perſons, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted.

CHRISTOPHER RITTENHOUSE } Exe-
EZEKIEL RHOADS. } cutors.

October 24, 1795. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Gideon Irwin, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, in the month of October, 1794, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has neither brand or natural mark. She has been advertiſed in the Lancaſter paper, and valued agreeable to law. Any perſon proving their right to the Mare, will be entitled to receive her value, paying all neceſſary coſts, if they apply, in the time the law directs, to the overſeers of the poor in ſaid townſhip.

October 23, 1795. ¶

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

FEVER and AGUE.

HOLME's ſpecific drops, for the cure of Intermittents, commonly called the *Fever and Ague.*

THESE drops have ſtood the teſt of more than ten years experience, by a Surgeon of eminence, in private practice in England, and if taken according to directions have never been known to fail in the cure of the moſt obſtinate Vernal and Autumnal Intermittents, even when the uſual remedies, as the Peruvian Barks, Bitters, &c. have had no effect.

The frequency of theſe complaints in divers parts of the United States of America, has induced the proprietor (who was a pupil to the inventor a conſiderable time) to make them public, and flatters himſelf that when known, they will ſupercede moſt of the popular remedies, many of which are very precarious in the ſpeedy cure. To thoſe who doubt the efficacy of this medicine, he can refer to numbers who have lately been cured in leſs than ſeven days, in the environs of the city, as it has not in one inſtance failed to remove ſpeedily the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms of that troubleſome diſeaſe.

Prepared and ſold by G. Holme, at his Diſpenſary, corner of John's-ſtreet, near the Lutheran ſchool, between 2d and 3d ſtreets, and by his appointment at G. Hunters, Chemiſts, &c. South Second-ſtreet—price half a dollar each phial.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 20th, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, New-Jerſey, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent ſoil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, incloſed with an excellent cedar fence, ſet on large ſtones; about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, having ſtreams of water on three ſides thereof, the reſidue is excellent woodland, conſiſting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is ſuppoſed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on ſaid tract 5 cedar log dwelling houſes, almoſt new, a ſtory and a half high, with two rooms on a floor, about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a conſiderable part of which of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is alſo on the premiſes a tide landing on Salem creek, the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JOHN M'COLLISTER, in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to WILLIAM H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL SHARP, Franklin furnace, Suſſex county.

September 25, 1795. 9w*

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Bohemia, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 9th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe man, named NED, about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, forward and impertinent; had on a coarſe tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a high crown'd felt hat, and old corduroy or thickſet waiſtcoat, a greyiſh mix'd cloth coat, and carries a large cane with a braſs head carved, and wears a belt round his waiſt, on account of the rim of his belly being broke. The above Negroe worked with Jeſſe Holt and Samuel Torrance, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, near Mrs. Ball's tavern theſe ſix weeks paſt, and calls himſelf *Jack*; it is likely he will leave that neighbourhood and change his name again, as he was purſued in that neighbourhood on Thurſday laſt, by one of his young maſters, who got all his clothes except the above mentioned.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLALS, or if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABIGAIL RYLAND.

October 19. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on or about the 2d day of Auguſt, an apprentice boy, named PETTIT BRITTIN, about 20 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, his dreſs can't he deſcribed, as he took all his cloaths with him. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to me ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN GORDON,

No. 23, North Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. His parents live near Morriſtown, Eaſt-Jerſey, and it is thought he is gone that way.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnerſhip between Thomas Langſtroth and Evan Truman, under the firm of Langſtroth and Truman, in the paper-making buſineſs, was diſſolved the 20th inſtant, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who alone is authoriſed to receive the ſame. THOMAS LANGSTROTH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1795. †

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in White clay creek hundred, Newcaſtle county, containing 200 acres, of which 130 acres in Cheſter county adjoining, about 18 acres of meadow, two bearing orchards, and computed to be about 60 acres of woodland.

There are on the premiſes, a large frame houſe, a ſtone kitchen, with a never-failing draw well at the door, a ſtone ſpring houſe convenient thereto, a barn and two hay houſes, with ſtabling under, and other buildings; on the other end of the place a log houſe and barn, the whole of the land being well watered, and a large ſtream of water ſufficient almoſt for any kind of water works.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

10th, mo. 21ſt. 1795. ¶

Carpets and Carpeting,

To be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the beſt qualities and neweſt patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Alſo a large and general aſſortment of other goods as uſual.

N. B. To be ſold, a new two ſtory brick houſe, and two new two ſtory frame buildings adjoining, and a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with ſundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above. † October 3.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of John Pugh, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, tanner, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle off and diſcharge their reſpective accounts on or before the firſt day of January next; alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, on or before ſaid day.

JESSE ROBERTS } Exec'rs.
JOHN LEWIS, }

Oct. 24, 1795. *

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New Jerſey, on Thurſday the 8th day of October, an apprentice boy, named Elijah Toy, about nineteen years and ten months old, about five feet nine inches high; had on a ſuit of fuſtian clothes and a felt hat Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward.

† ISAAC FISH.

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet. 3m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d inſtant, a dark bay MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, a natural trotter ſhod before, one of her hind feet white. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief in any goal ſo that he may be dealt with as the law directs, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by GEORGE PASSMORE.

N. B. The aforeſaid Mare is generally ſuppoſed to be with foal. *

Ninth Month 25, 1795.

The Newtown Stage,

STARTS from Newtown every Tueſday and Friday morning at ten o'clock, and arrives at Philadelphia between three and four in the afternoon; and ſets off every Wedneſday and Saturday morning at ten o'clock from Philadelphia for Newtown. The prices for paſſengers are as follow, from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, three quarters of a dollar; to Newtown, one dollar; way paſſengers, four pence per mile. JOHN TOLBERT.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen-town, Eaſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named John W. Jackſon, by trade a weaver, about 17 years of age, of fair complexion, light ſtrait hair, and blue eyes; had on, when he went away, a light bearſkin coat, homeſpun linen jacket and trowſers, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid lad. and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES COLVIN.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about Queen-ſtreet, as his parents live there. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

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